

## IAEA censures Israel

VIENNA (AP) — A resolution condemning Israel's nuclear policies was adopted by majority vote at an International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) conference Friday despite opposition by the United States and its allies. The resolution, sponsored by 14 states including Iraq, Libya and Saudi Arabia, was adopted with 47 votes in favour, 28 against and 12 abstentions. The resolution said its sponsors were "gravely concerned about Israel's growing nuclear capability and threat to peace and security in the area," and called on the Zionist state to submit all its nuclear installations to IAEA for inspection. More than 15 countries asked to speak on the issue, which was added to the agenda on the basis of a similar resolution adopted at last year's conference. James Watkins, U.S. secretary of energy and head of the U.S. delegation, opposed the resolution on Israel as being "beyond the mandate and competence of the (IAEA)." Watkins also deplored the fact that the resolution did not "put aside the negative and polemical language of the past." The issue has surfaced repeatedly at the agency's general conferences.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
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## Pretoria hangs ANC prisoner

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South Africa hanged a black member of the African National Congress (ANC) movement allegedly Friday for killing a woman schoolteacher, despite a last minute appeal by the U.N. General Assembly. A Justice Ministry spokesman told Reuters Mangena Jeffrey Boesman, 36, was hanged at dawn in Pretoria central prison, where all South African executions are carried out. Another man, Jacobus Freeman, aged 39 and classified as coloured (mixed-race), was hanged for killing an elderly man during a robbery in 1986. On Thursday the U.N. General Assembly voted by 148-0 to appeal for the commutation of Boesman's sentence. The United States and Britain abstained. Boesman was convicted of killing a black woman teacher by burning a rubber tyre around her neck in reprisal for her breaking a consumer boycott during a nationwide wave of anti-apartheid protest in 1985. The execution Friday was the first since F.W. de Klerk became president last month. De Klerk has granted clemency to 11 death row prisoners and human rights lawyers hope the death penalty will be applied more sparingly under his administration.

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## Rabin: No settlement without Palestinians

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin said in remarks published Friday that Israel must negotiate with Palestinians if it wants to achieve peace. In a Jewish New Year interview with the Devar daily, Rabin said Jordan's July 1988 decision to sever ties with the Israeli-occupied West Bank left Israel no choice but to deal directly with the Palestinians.

"Jordan will be able to join in political negotiations only after an Israeli-Palestinian political process gets under way," he said. Rabin said the 21-month uprising had pushed residents of the West Bank and Gaza Strip to the forefront of the Palestinian struggle.

"The reality today is that the only partner with whom Israel can, maybe, develop negotiations is the Palestinians... this is not a choice but a necessity," he said.

Rabin, of the Labour Party, backs Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak's proposals for Israel to meet Palestinian delegates for talks in Cairo but right-wing Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir this week flatly rejected the idea. A poll published Friday in the mass-circulation daily Yedioth Ahronoth showed 52 per cent of Israelis in favour of Mubarak's proposal with 40 per cent against.

"Who will come to Cairo? The leaders of the intifada will come... they will come as victors, they will tell the whole Arab World," he asserted, we succeeded," Shamir told businessmen Thursday.

Israel's 12-member inner cabinet with debates the Egyptian proposals start Thursday, but Shamir said there was no need to take action since they were comments rather than a formal plan. Shamir and his Likud colleagues in the fractious coalition government insist on elections in the occupied territories to choose local Palestinian negotiators in hopes of bypassing the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

PLO backers insist the organisation should play a central role in talks and choose the Palestinian delegates.

Labour Party leader Shimon Peres, vice-premier in the coalition with Shamir's Likud Party, has accepted the principle that Palestinians from outside the territories could join a negotiating team but would talk at publicly meeting the PLO.

Government officials predicted a deadlock at the inner cabinet meeting. Polls show Labour at a low ebb and unlikely to risk an election on the issue which appeared likely to send them into opposition.

Peres is particularly unpopular, both with the electorate and a sizeable portion of his own party and was named the country's most hated man in a survey of 1,210 Israelis by the popular Hadashot daily.

Shamir was fifth on the hate list. Rabin did not appear at all and routinely scores in polls as the most popular minister.

Political analysts say Labour's election chances would be vastly improved if former party leader Rabin were to regain the post from Peres.

## PLO said ready to accept Egyptian proposal Mubarak says no preconditions for proposed dialogue

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak said Friday that conditions were now favourable for a Palestinian-Israeli dialogue without preconditions, leading to an international peace conference on a final settlement.

In an address to the United Nations General Assembly, he said the dialogue would explore the way to eliminate the conflict once and for all on the basis of the principle of territory-for-peace.

"We have insisted that the Palestinian people participate in the settlement efforts in a direct manner through the initiation of Palestinian-Israeli dialogue supported by all peace-loving forces," Mubarak told the world body.

"Such dialogue aims at bridging the existing gap in positions, exploring the way to eliminate the conflict once and for all on the basis of applying the principle of territory for peace, and attaining coexistence and cooperation among all peoples of the region," he said.

"The PLO, (Palestine Liberation Organisation), the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, has adopted positive attitudes conducive to the achievement of those goals," Mubarak said.

Mubarak said: "I am pleased to state before you that the efforts we have been seeking in this respect in the past year have begun to bear fruit. Conditions

are now favourable for launching such dialogue without preconditions."

The Egyptian leader made no reference either to an Israeli plan calling for elections in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip, or to a 10-point clarification of the plan that he himself recently proposed.

Israel's coalition government is divided on Egypt's 10 points but is united in its refusal to deal with the PLO. It also opposes the idea of an international Middle East peace conference, repeatedly advocated by the General Assembly.

The proposed dialogue would be based on Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, Mubarak said.

Mubarak, who is also chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, said he hoped the proposed dialogue would lead to a "converging perception of steps" paving the way for peace and for overall agreement on conditions for a comprehensive settlement.

"The dialogue should be followed by steps which require larger international participation within the framework of an international peace conference in order that a final comprehensive settlement to the dispute can be reached," he declared.

"We... believe that letting the existing opportunity slip by will be a grievous mistake... had led to the loss of historic opportunities to contain the con-

flict and avoid its aggravation."

Without referring directly to the 22-month-long Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories, Mubarak said the Middle East problem had undergone several developments showing the importance of dealing with the Palestinian question in all its aspects if a reconciliation between the Arabs and Israelis was to be achieved.

"Such reconciliation would put an end to war, conflict and devastation. It would also pave the way for a creative coexistence between the two parties who are not alienated by historical animosity or by theories based on racist or ethnic considerations."

"The two parties are bound by the same interest in consolidating peace, stability and development in favour of all the peoples of the region," he said.

Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Arens, who was in the assembly hall to hear Mubarak's speech, declined any comment after-wards, saying he would shortly be seeing the Egyptian president.

The PLO supports the Egyptian proposal to host Palestinian-Israeli talks, a senior PLO official said in an interview published Friday.

"The PLO supports holding a conference in Cairo between a delegated Palestinian team and an Israeli government delegation without any preconditions," Hani Al Hassan, top-political aide to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, told Kuwait's Al Qabas news-



Hosni Mubarak

paper. Hassan was interviewed in Paris where he attended the first meeting of a permanent Franco-Palestinian committee set up after Arafat visited France in May.

"The proposal (for the dialogue) is the crux of the present contacts among the PLO, Egypt, Israel and the United States," Hassan said.

Asked to elaborate about what he meant by a meeting without pre-conditions, Hassan said: "The Palestinian and Israeli delegations meet in Cairo without an agenda, and both sides will have the right to raise and discuss any topic they see conducive to peace."

He added: "Afterward, the conference shifts to a second stage whereby the two delegations agree to an agenda. The PLO has no objection to the Israeli team setting forth its plan for elections in the occupied territories."

Hassan said: "At that stage, the PLO hopes the United States, the Soviet Union, the European Community, the United Nations and Egypt will play their role in developing the peace process."

Hassan said that the proposed Cairo conference would be held "under suitable international auspices as provided for in the U.N. Security Council Resolution 338."

## Charges to be filed soon against raw fat smugglers

By Mariam M. Shalhin  
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — As inquiries into the smuggling of unprocessed sewage trucks drew to a close Friday, Minister of Health Zuhair Malhas said the total number of people held in the case had reached 113 and 10 more suspects were still at large. He said that charges would be filed soon and when and if the military court finds any or all of the suspects guilty as charged their names will be released to the press.

Court hearings are expected to begin after the investigations by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Interior are finalised, Malhas told the Jordan Times.

Officials have said that although tests of the samples of raw fat taken from 14 food producing establishments have found them to be unfit for human consumption, the findings did not necessarily mean that consumption of the substance posed health hazards.

Malhas said that there was a set of standards which are being enforced vis-a-vis food products. "There is an optimum standard for human consumption," he said.

The samples taken from the smuggled raw fat which were found to be unfit for human consumption were labelled "adulterated food products" under articles 64, 65, 68 of the health law, Malhas said. He added that all suspect oils and fats were being confiscated from stores and factories.

The investigation, he noted involved several official government departments and agencies, including the police department, the Ministry of Supply and the

Greater Amman Municipality. "When a store or a factory is closed, the step is taken because of suspected involvement. But usually, if, after a reasonable time span, all the tests on the samples taken from a particular store or factory turn out negative then we allow the owners to reopen the establishment," he said.

Explaining the government decision not to release the names of the suspects and the establishments allegedly involved before the martial law court tries them, Malhas said "many of the suspects may be innocent or guilty by association and we cannot condone the publication of their names until they are proven guilty."

He pointed out that the fact that the suspects will face trial by a military court indicated the importance and seriousness of government attached to the affair.

Some observers say that the secrecy imposed around the names of the alleged parties is justified because any public announcement of their names would be a greater punishment socially and economically than any prison term they may serve.

Others argue that names of murder suspects have been made known to the public before they stood trial in the past and see no reason why these special precautions should be observed in this case.

In a television interview broadcast Friday evening, Malhas said while chemical tests proved the raw fat to be unfit for human consumption, other tests found no traces of germs which could endanger human health.

According to Lieutenant-Colonel Adel Al-Armouti of the criminal investigations wing of the

Public Security Department, the total quantity seized of the raw fat was 345 tonnes. But, he said, no estimate could be made of the actual quantity that could have found its way to the market through bakeries, confectioneries, shops, restaurants and other similar establishments. Shipping sources told the Jordan Times earlier this week that around 2,000 tonnes of raw fat under transit from Aqaba to Iraq were listed as "missing" in the last nine months.

Armouti said it was a regular practice to ferry fat and oil in big tankers to Aqaba for onward transport to neighbouring countries in tankers for processing before use. Obviously, the modus operandi of the smuggling ring was to siphon off the tankers at some point along the route to sewage trucks and transport it to Amman and other parts of the Kingdom.

Armouti said at least 42 establishments, 19 tanker drivers, 12 tanker owners and 22 foodstuff merchants were involved in the case.

The situation in the country three months ago, when the prices of pure vegetable oil and glucose were going up there was a shortage in the market, encouraged the smuggling operations to thrive, Armouti said. He pointed out that there was little chance of the buyers being unaware of the real nature of the fat offered since the price was anywhere between 10 per cent to 30 per cent of the market price. He said some drivers were offering the smuggled fat at JD 60 to JD 200 a tonne, while the market price for pure vegetable oil was JD 750.

Armouti expected the suspects in the case to face the martial law authorities in a public trial.

## Lebanese deputies head for Taif with differing demands

TAIF, Saudi Arabia (R) — Christian and Muslim Lebanese parliamentarians converged on Saudi Arabia Friday for reconciliation talks with different ideas on how to end 14 years of civil war.

The meeting of Lebanese deputies in the kingdom's mountain resort of Taif opens Saturday and is the second stage of an Arab League initiative to bring real peace to their war-ravaged country.

The first stage was a ceasefire, which since last Saturday halted six months of the worst shelling in Lebanon's civil war.

More than 630 were killed in the fighting which pitted mainly troops loyal to army commander Michel Aoun against Lebanese militias backed by Syrian forces.

Political analysts had grave doubts that the Taif talks would succeed as parliament mirrors the divisions between Lebanon's factions which have fuelled the civil war since 1975.

Beirut's Al Safir newspaper said that at best the talks would return the crisis to a deadlock which existed before Aoun launched a "war of liberation" in mid-March to expel Syrian troops from Lebanon.

"We know very well that the fate of Lebanon lies in our hands," said Christian Maronite Pierre Dakash before leaving the Christian enclave for Cyprus with eight other deputies.

The nine, including one Muslim, left by helicopter from an airport in Lebanon and were afraid to cross to west Beirut where the airport is located.

"We are capable of solving Lebanon's problems but only if we have freedom. This can only happen after the withdrawal of all foreign forces," added Dakash, echoing aims of Aoun's crusade.

A total of 34 Muslim and Christian deputies left Friday through Beirut airport on a flight to Jeddah in Saudi Arabia.

Another eight parliamentarians who live outside Lebanon were due in Taif Friday and one Christian deputy, who is afraid of flying, would take a ferry to Cyprus, political sources said.

Lebanon has a total of 73 surviving deputies, consisting of 33 Muslims and 40 Christians, left from a 99-seat parliament which was last elected in 1972, the rest have either died or been killed.

Parliament sources said that the Taif talks would focus on four main points of difference between the Lebanese factions:

— The powers of a president.

— Setting a date for abolishing political sectarianism.

— Setting a timetable for a Syrian troop withdrawal from two-thirds of the country to eastern Lebanon's Bekaa Valley.

— Defining the nature of Lebanese relations with Syria.

The Arab League plan urges deputies to discuss a "national reconciliation charter" giving the Muslim majority an equal say in the political system dominated by the Christian minority.

It would also shift executive power from the president to the cabinet, share top posts equally between Christians and Muslims and abolish the sectarian division of other jobs.

Syria and most Muslim parliamentarians hold that political inequality is the main cause of the war. Aoun and most Christian deputies argue that foreign forces are behind the conflict.

The charter suggests Syrian troops should be redeployed to the Bekaa Valley within two years of helping a united govern-

ment extend its power over all Lebanese territory.

Aoun and deputies from Lebanon's Christian enclave have said that they want a timetable for a Syrian withdrawal agreed at Taif before discussion of political reforms or other issues.

A majority of Muslim deputies, including Parliament Speaker Hussein Hussein, insist on reforms, the election of a president and formation of a new government as the essential priorities.

Lebanon's constitution forbids formal sessions of parliament outside the country so any agreement reached at the talks in Saudi Arabia would have to be referred to a meeting in Lebanon.

Parliament last met in quorum in June 1988. Its failure to elect a successor to President Amin Gemayel three months later triggered Lebanon's deepest political crisis since independence in 1943.

Lebanon was left with no head of state, a divided army and two rival governments — an interim Christian cabinet led by Aoun, who commands 15,000 troops, and a Syrian-backed caretaker cabinet under Prime Minister Salim Al Hoss.

## Benjedid vows to pursue reforms

ALGIERS (R) — Algerian President Chadli Benjedid urged the ruling National Liberation Front (FLN) Friday to embrace political and economic reforms and open its ranks to the country's youth.

Addressing a meeting of the party's central committee, Benjedid said the once all-powerful FLN had no choice but to bring itself into line with changes in Algerian society that have ended its monopoly in power.

"We arrived at the conviction that it was necessary to allow all the citizens of this nation to express their opinion in all liberty. I reaffirm today, once again, our commitment... and we are in the process of putting this commitment into practice," he told delegates.

The FLN's one-party rule ended when greater political and economic freedom was offered after nationwide anti-austerity riots in October. The riots, mainly by unemployed youngsters, profoundly shocked the political establishment.

## Rafsanjani: Resumption of Gulf war unlikely

NICOSIA (R) — President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani said Friday Iran had no intention of resuming its eight-year war against Iraq, halted by a ceasefire a year ago.

"It seems the region is moving towards tranquility... we do not intend to renew the war," Rafsanjani told a Friday prayer gathering in Tehran.

His remarks contrasted with a stern warning from supreme leader Ayatollah Khomeini a week ago that Tehran was ready to use force to drive Iraqi forces out of border areas they still occupy.

Iran says Iraq occupied 2,600 square kilometres of its territory. Parliamentary Speaker Mahdi Karubi also said that if Gulf peace talks failed to produce positive results, Iranian troops would force the Iraqis from Iranian territory.

Peace talks which started five days after the August 1988 ceasefire have made little progress.

Rafsanjani played a key part in persuading Khomeini's predecessor, the late Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, to accept U.N. Resolution 598 calling for a ceasefire.

Rafsanjani, quoted by the Iranian news agency IRNA, also dismissed any suggestion of differences within the leadership.

"At present we have no political problem inside the country and the whole nation is standing by the leadership," he said in the sermon.

"If a difference of opinion on an issue is reflected in the press, it indicates the people's presence on the scene, democracy and freedom."

## Superpowers resume negotiations on START

GENEVA (R) — American and Soviet negotiators began a fresh round of arms talks Friday aimed at halving the superpowers' long-range nuclear arsenals.

Diplomats said successful discussions between the two foreign ministers last week should speed up the signing of a treaty by Washington and Moscow.

In another development showing progress over the whole arms control agenda, U.S. officials announced Thursday that nuclear test talks would also resume in Geneva next week.

A 12th round of negotiations on a strategic arms reduction treaty (START) began with a meeting of heads of the two delegations.

They are 42-year-old Richard Burt, a former reporter and diplomat, for the United States, and Yuri Nazarkin, 57, a chemical weapons expert, for the Soviet Union.

Each was flanked by an interpreter although Nazarkin speaks fluent English. Both were appointed to lead their respective delegations before last summer's 11th round, the first under President George Bush.

Burt greeted Nazarkin at the entrance of the U.S. mission and

told him after they sat down: "I have been working on how to capitalise on what happened in Wyoming."

Secretary of State James Baker and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in last week's talks in Jackson Hole, Wyoming, agreed on a wide range of arms issues.

Diplomats in Geneva said their two-day conference cleared away major obstacles to progress in the four-year negotiations aimed at cutting long-range nuclear warheads to 6,000 each.

The Soviet Union announced it would no longer make a START treaty conditional on a ban on U.S. space-based defences, although the two sides should still adhere to the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty.

The Soviet Union had opposed the development of space-based defensive weapons ever since former President Ronald Reagan proposed his "Star Wars" system six years ago.

Nazarkin told a news conference earlier this week the issue, long the main stumbling block to an accord, would remain on the agenda of the latest round whose first plenary session is scheduled for Monday.

## 1,019,491 registered as voters for Nov. 8 polls

AMMAN (I.T.) — The number of citizens officially registered as voters in the Nov. 8 elections is 1,019,491. Over 1,000 candidates are expected to compete for the 80 seats in the Lower House of Parliament.

According to the acting secretary general of the Interior Ministry, Saleh Hamad, the final lists of registered eligible voters in the Kingdom were finalised Thursday, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, reported.

Following is a table of the districts and the number of voters registered in each:

1. Amman Governorate	
First District	65,342
Second District	73,435
Third District	60,824
Fourth District	35,788
Fifth District	60,289
Sixth District	35,134
Bedouins of central Jordan district	18,155
Total	348,967

2. Irbid Governorate	
The city of Irbid and suburbs	126,903
Ramtha and Bani Kanan districts	41,360
Al Koura and North Al Ghour districts	45,955
Jerash district	31,567
Ajloun district	36,207
Total	281,992

3. Balqa Governorate	
4. Zarqa Governorate	91,303
	116,371

5. Ma'traq Governorate	
Ma'traq city and suburbs	21,835
Northern Bedouins	24,060
Total	45,895

6. Ma'an Governorate	
Ma'an	27,609

Southern bedouins	
Total	18,148

7. Kerak Governorate	
8. Tafilah Governorate	67,563
	21,653

Hamad said that election campaigns had been turned over to the supervision of the district governors and that the Interior Ministry would not interfere directly in this process, Petra reported. He stressed the necessity of abiding by the stipulations of the law which govern election campaigning in Jordan.

According to the Election Law, candidates could start campaigning from the first day of candidate registration and until the day before election day.

Candidates have to pay a registration fee of JD 500 and present documents which prove that the candidate is he or she is a Jordanian citizen for over 10 years and does not carry any other nationality.

The candidate also has to present a document which proves that he is registered in the list of voters and has not been convicted of a non-political crime and served a prison term of over a year.



## Israeli army frees soldiers convicted of beating Arab

TEL AVIV (AP) — The Israeli army Friday reduced the sentences of three soldiers convicted of severely beating a Palestinian man, who later died, so they could be free for the Jewish new year's holiday.

The decision by Major-General Matan Vilnai, chief of the southern command, was criticised by liberals who said it could encourage further abuse.

Vilnai reduced the soldiers' prison term to six months from nine months, resulting in their immediate release. He also ruled they would be barred from returning to the Givati Brigade, an infantry unit with which they had served.

"The action is only a reduction of the actual prison time," an army statement said. "He (Vilnai) does not erase the crime and the conviction, which remain attributed to these soldiers."

The case has drawn international attention since it came before a military court last March because it was seen as a test of the army's willingness to discipline soldiers accused of brutality.

Advance reports of the release drew sharp criticism from Israeli editorial writers and liberal politicians.

"It's a sign to other soldiers that this act is not really so bad," said Yossi Sarid, a parliament member from the leftist Citizens Rights Movement party.

He told Israel Radio the soldiers' families pressed for a par-

don in exchange for dropping their court appeals. Sarid suggested that appeals could have opened up a "pandora's box" about the actions and orders given by senior officers who were not brought to trial.

The independent Hebrew daily Haaretz said Thursday that "a pardon in a case such as this will make a mockery of the military court that sentenced the defendants... and is likely to encourage other soldiers to commit cruel acts, including murder."

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who reportedly asked Vilnai to reduce the soldiers' sentences, told Israel radio that he had urged the families to drop appeals of the convictions in exchange for the reduced sentences.

"From the side of the accused and from the side of the military prosecution, I saw this as a positive move because I did not feel that it was worthwhile to continue the judicial process further," Rabin said.

He said that press coverage of the case had damaged the Givati Brigade and harmed its morale without justification.

The three pardoned men — Yitzhak Adler, 21 Ron Hakei, 19 and Yitzhak Kibbudi, 20 — were convicted of brutality and sentenced on June 15 to 18 months in prison, with nine months of the term to be suspended.

A fourth soldier involved in the beating, Aryeh Lutzato, 20, was released earlier. He had been

sentenced to a year in prison, six months suspended.

The time the soldiers served in detention prior to the sentencing was taken into account.

The soldiers contended at their trial that they were only following orders, and the Israeli army's chief of staff, Dan Shomron, testified that there were "gray areas" in the orders that required soldiers to use discretion in the field.

Hani Al Shami, 42, was seriously beaten by the soldiers in his home on Aug. 22, 1988, during a raid on the Jabalya refugee camp in the Gaza Strip.

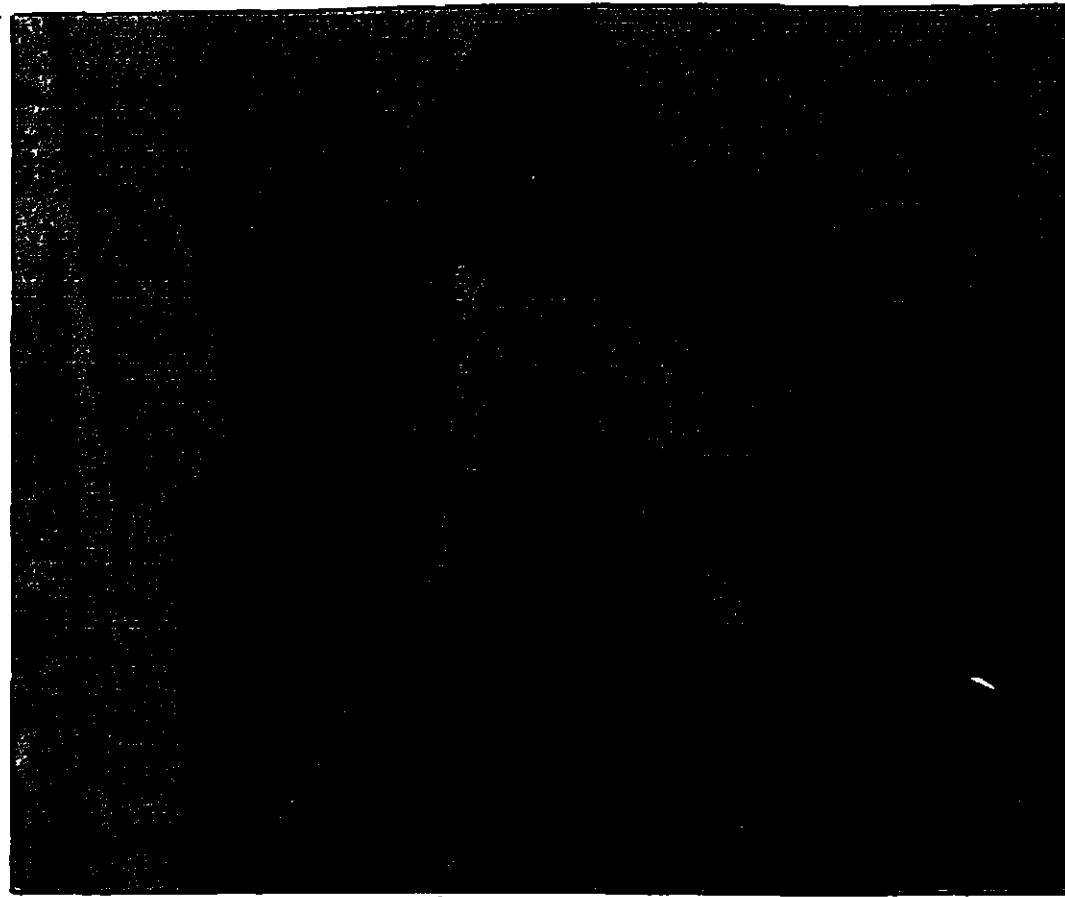
According to testimony at the military trial, the soldiers hit Shami with their rifle butts and a broomstick, and one of them jumped off a bed onto his stomach.

Shami later was taken to an army post, where he was beaten again and subsequently died.

The military court on May 25 acquitted the four soldiers of manslaughter, saying Shami died of the second beating. But the court convicted them of brutality and ordered them to prison in June.

In August, a soldier distressed over the army investigation of his possible role in the second, fatal beating committed suicide, according to Israeli press reports. He was identified as Yaniv Bar-Yosef, 25.

No charges have ever been brought for the fatal beating.



A mother holds her baby and passes among the rubble of her home in Beirut

## Many Lebanese will not go home despite ceasefire

By Martin Morris  
The Associated Press

NICOSIA — A ceasefire in Lebanon has drawn thousands of refugees home, but Tony Raphael and others in Cyprus are turning their backs on their ravaged homeland and planning new lives in the United States, Canada or Australia.

"I don't believe in it," the 26-year-old Maronite Catholic said as he waited for a Canadian visa. "It's always like this, one ceasefire after another. It's been going on for 14 years. I don't want another 14 years."

Tens of thousands of Lebanese, most of them Christians, made the hazardous trip to Cyprus during the past six months of fighting between Syrian and rightist forces. Some came seeking visas to other countries, others to sit out the fighting as their savings dwindled.

An estimated one million refugees have returned to Beirut since Army Chief Michel Aoun accepted an Arab League cease-

fire Sept. 22.

In Cyprus, however, many were heading elsewhere, dividing families in some cases.

Among those who plan to return to Lebanon are Raphael's parents.

"I told them, 'you want to go back? you're crazy,'" said Raphael, once a money broker in Beirut. "I swore last time I got off the boat, I'm not going back."

Government officials estimate there are some 20,000 Lebanese in Cyprus, 160 kilometres northwest of Lebanon and often used as a sanctuary during periods of intense fighting in the 14-year-old civil war.

Relief officials helping the refugees say the number is at least 30,000, possibly more.

More than one million Lebanese, a quarter of the population have emigrated since the civil war broke out in 1975.

In the latest exodus, most of the refugees made the three-hour journey on a 330-seat hy-

drofoil, the Santa Maria, from Jounieh north of Beirut to Larnaca on the southern Cyprus coast.

For much of the last six months, the Norwegian-owned Hydrofoil was their only link to the outside world from their besieged enclave north of Beirut.

Ghada Nasser, 26, was one who fled on the Santa Maria. The catalyst for her was fear that an artillery barrage would mar her wedding reception, as happened during a friend's marriage.

"Shells started falling when they were having the reception. Boom, boom," she said. "That was it and the bridge was crying."

Mrs. Nasser came to Cyprus, was married in Nicosia in a civil ceremony and prepared to start a new life with her Jordanian husband in Kuwait.

Bassel Abou Jaoudeh, 19, ran an electronics repair shop part-time while studying at a college in east Beirut. The savage bombings ended that.

## Israel's majority favours Cairo-proposed dialogue

TEL AVIV (AP) — A survey published Friday said a majority of Israelis polled favoured Palestinian-Israeli talks in Cairo to launch negotiations aimed at resolving the Palestinian problem.

Of 688 Israelis questioned in face-to-face interviews, 52 per cent favoured such a meeting and 40 per cent opposed the idea without eight per cent expressing no opinion.

The survey was conducted by the independent Dahaf organisation and published in the daily Yediot Ahronot.

Dahaf asked those surveyed if they were for or against an Israeli-Palestinian meeting in Cairo based on the following conditions.

Israel would come on the basis of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's initiative which proposes elections to set the stage for an interim period of Palestinian autonomy and subsequent negotiations on the final status of the occupied lands.

Palestinians would come on the basis of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak's 10-point plan which proposed a land-for-peace

trade.

Palestinian "election" would be approved by Israel.

Peres — "most hated man"

A poll by the Ma'ariv Israeli firm in the popular tabloid Hadashot showed Finance Minister Shimon Peres rated first among 1,210 Israelis asked the question: "Who is the most hated man in the country?"

Leader of the Labour Party, Peres is nicknamed "Slippery Shimon" because of his perceived evasiveness. Political sources say his handling of the treasury, at a time of nearly 10 per cent unemployment, has won him few friends.

Peres rates first with 21.3 per cent of the vote, ahead of outspoken leftist legislator Yossi Sarid with 16.9 per cent, hawkish Trade Minister Ariel Sharon with 15.2 per cent and anti-Arab rabbi Meir Kahane with 10.3 per cent.

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Peres' party rival who leads Israel's handling of the uprising, did not feature in the top 10. Other polls routinely show Rabin as the most popular minister.

### MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

#### 4 die, 21 hurt in Egypt train collision

SHUBRA AL-KHAYMA, Egypt (R) — Four people were killed and 21 injured Friday when two passenger trains collided in this industrial city north of Cairo, police said. A senior police officer at the scene told Reuters two trains, one from the Mediterranean port city of Alexandria and the other from Egypt's delta region, were involved. They were moving south towards Cairo on the same track when the first halted in the local station. The second train, following close behind, slammed into the rear carriages. The officer made no mention of a third train reported earlier by police to have been involved in the pile-up. Scores of passengers fled unhurt from the wreckage and most of the 21 injured have been discharged from hospital. Police said the incident occurred at 8 p.m. (0500 GMT) in this sprawling manufacturing town about 20 kilometres north of the Egyptian capital.

#### Oslo says Israel ready to discuss dispute

OSLO (R) — Norway said Friday that Israel had agreed to reopen talks on a shipment of heavy water sold to Israel 30 years ago in a secret deal that might have enabled the Zionist state to make atom bombs. Foreign Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg had discussed the dispute with Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Arens in New York on Thursday, a ministry spokeswoman said. "They have decided that there will be new talks on the heavy water issue," ministry spokeswoman Sigrid Romundset said. She did not say when or at which level the talks would be held. Norway sold Israel 20 tonnes of heavy water, used to make plutonium, in 1959. Oslo has repeatedly demanded the right to inspect the heavy water in the wake of media reports since 1986 alleging that Israel used it to make atom bombs. Israel neither confirms nor denies whether it possesses atomic weapons. Norway's parliament rejected a compromise solution reached by negotiators from the two countries last summer and told the minority Labour government to continue demanding inspection.

#### U.S. tells Israel of Saudi deal

NEW YORK (R) — The United States has told Israel it plans to sell some 300 battle tanks to Saudi Arabia and will take steps to meet Israel's "security" needs if it does not oppose the sale, the New York Times said Friday. The newspaper quoted U.S. officials as saying Thursday that U.S. Defence Secretary Dick Cheney discussed the plan to sell the M1-A1 tank to the Saudis with Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin when they met in Washington three weeks ago. The deal could be worth between \$700 million and \$1 billion — depending on the associated equipment purchased — if the Saudis were to buy all 315 tanks under discussion, the officials were quoted as saying. Cheney was quoted as telling Rabin the Saudis would buy the tanks from a European nation if they failed to obtain them from the United States. Cheney said that while Israel's "security" might be slightly affected by Riyadh receiving quality U.S. equipment, the risks would be more than offset by a boost to Israel's security through U.S. pre-positioning of weapons and better financing. According to the newspaper, the Israeli officials, while not enthusiastic about the deal, have not rejected the compromise formulas worked out by the Bush Administration.

#### Iran sends new ambassador to Kuwait

KUWAIT (R) — Iran's first ambassador to Kuwait in more than two years has arrived to take up his post, diplomats said Friday. The appointment of Hussein Sadeqi as ambassador comes amid increasing tension between Iran and Kuwait's fellow Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) member Saudi Arabia over the executions in Mecca of 16 Kuwaitis convicted of bombings on the Hajj. Kuwait has not yet named its ambassador to Iran. In televised confessions last week, one of the bombers said he had received explosives from the Iranian embassy in Kuwait where a charge d'affaires headed the diplomatic team. Another bomber said Iranian embassy officials trained his group in the use of explosives.

## CBS accused of using faked Afghan film

NEW YORK (R) — The CBS television news presented by America's best-known newsmen Dan Rather, has been accused of using faked battle film and false news accounts of the war in Afghanistan.

The accusations were made by the New York Post newspaper in a front-page report that cited military, media and Afghan rebel sources in the United States, Europe and Asia.

A CBS news spokesman said the network would have no comment until it could question the part-time cameraman who shot the disputed material, American Mike Hoover, who is currently on assignment in New Zealand.

known for about a week that the Post was investigating Hoover's work. But CBS officials said they were caught off-guard by the report and one told the Post: "It's hard to question Afghan rebels."

The allegations are potentially the most serious to hit CBS since it was accused by former U.S. General William Westmoreland of libelling him in a 1982 documentary, "The Uncounted Enemy: A Vietnam Deception."

Westmoreland, who dropped his charges against CBS in an out-of-court settlement after an 18-week trial in 1985, had claimed the report was slanted.

The Post said CBS used faked footage of the Afghan war at least four times in the mid-1980s.

Portions of the disputed footage were used in a 1984 series, narrated by Rather, that later won a journalism prize.

The Post quoted military expert David Isby, a contributor to the famed Jane's Aviation Guides, as saying Hoover film purporting to show a Soviet MiG on a bombing raid was actually that of a Chinese-made Pakistani plane.

The paper quoted Boston University dean Joachim Maftre as saying that tape CBS used showing "the biggest one-day defeat of Soviet forces since World War II" in 1987 actually showed a small attack against Afghan govern-

## Ancient Afghan capital now fears militia

By Neil MacFarquhar  
The Associated Press

BALKH, Afghanistan — The battered sign welcoming tourists to this ancient capital has fresh white lettering, but the main square is barren of vacationers.

Instead, the square bristles with Kalashnikov rifles and rocket-propelled grenade launchers, carted around by militiamen who left rebel forces to join the government. An armoured personnel carrier idles not far from the welcome sign.

Although there has been no fighting for months and farmers are starting to return to the area, the peace is uneasy. Residents whisper that they despise the unruly militiamen, who they say smoke hashish, demand goods at half-price and prey on the roads after dusk. It is the brutish side of President Najibullah's policy of giving weapons, money and local autonomy to those who desert the rebels who are trying to topple his government.

unique to Balkh. In the refugee centre in Mazar-E-Sharif, the provincial capital 18 kilometres to the east, a group of 12 returnees — they were attacked by a government militia when they crossed the border from Iran.

They said they lost watches, turbans and about 60,000 afghanis (\$150) each, representing years of savings. There are similar stories in most militia-controlled areas.

In Balkh, even an officer in the local army garrison acknowledged the militias were beyond control, warning visitors to be out of town by 4 p.m.

"The roads just aren't safe after 5 o'clock," taxi driver Ahmad Ibrahim said.

Rich history Balkh, one of history's great crossroads, has been trampled by conquerors before. But by the time of the 1978 revolution, it was a backwater, a quiet camping site on the hippie trail to the subcontinent and the Far East.

In the 5th century B.C., Balkh became the capital of the

first Aryan empire, before it moved on to Persia and India. Alexander the Great paused long enough on a 4th century B.C. march to India to marry Roxane, the daughter of a local tribal chief.

The Arab forces that arrived in 645 were so stunned by its beauty they dubbed Balkh "Mother of all Cities," but Ghenghis Khan razed it and put all residents to the sword in 1220.

Marco Polo visited the ruins in 1275, and the Mongol warrior Tamerlane crowned himself emperor in the rebuilt city in 1359.

Those were Balkh's last halcyon days. Centuries of fighting gave it an unsavoury reputation, so when the northern provinces became part of emerging Afghanistan in 1866, the new capital was put at Mazar.

Tamerlane's massive mud brick walls melted like a sand castle, and much of the glorious mosque built in 1597 crumbled. But its blue-tiled dome and a triumphant arch in the circular, shady park at the town's centre

made it an idyllic spot for young Westerners tramping across Asia. Afghanistan was a main drug haven from 1970 to 1973.

"The people here cursed them (tourists) for using hashish," said Sofi Taj Mohammad, 70. "But in those days, people smoked hashish secretly. Now they do it openly."

The last tents were pitched under the towering maple and pine trees in 1978, when the Communist-inspired overthrow of the government led to the 1979 Soviet military intervention and a decade of war.

The square's volleyball net, with sheep munching the grass underneath, still gives it the feel of a campground. But the long-haired young men in turbans and baggy pants are all local militiamen.

"We are defending the country," one 20-year-old said, referring to the rebels, he added: "They call it jihad (holy war), but there is no jihad." Until seven months ago, when the Soviets finished their troop withdrawal, the residents lived in fear of rocket attacks

and fighting. No one is quite sure how many were killed on both sides, but residents think more than 1,000 died.

The road to Mazar was unsafe at any time of day. All archaeological work stopped. Many of the surrounding wheat fields reverted to desert after their owners fled and the irrigation systems collapsed.

The population of the area dropped from 800,000 to 60,000.

"One or two years ago, it was very dangerous here," said 58-year-old Mohammad Isar, who has been selling boiled chickpeas in Balkh for 20 years. "The opposition groups used to attack with rockets. Now that they have joined with the government, it is peaceful."

Farmers started cultivating again in the past year, but the town still has a menacing air. The homes and kitchen gardens are behind six-metre mud brick walls, the huge tin and wooden doors tightly shut in the late afternoon. Most residents ride in horse-drawn wagons, often in groups

of 10 for safety.

The militiamen roar around in trucks, raising streams of dust over the broad, unpaved streets.

Voices drop when the townsfolk talk about the militia. "They take things or pay only half the money," whispered the chickpea-seller. "The people hate them."

The government claims it has had its greatest success in the north in persuading people to switch sides, but residents are not convinced.

"People are afraid of the militia, they don't accept them," said Ahmad Nadr, 30. "They switch sides all the time."

No one expects tourists back soon.

The only hotel was commandeered by one of the first groups of militiamen who joined the government three years ago.

At the edge of town, a request to walk on the remains of Tamerlane's walls is discouraged.

"There could be mines," the government escort said.

JORDAN TELEVISION	
Tel: 773111-19	
PROGRAMME ONE	
15:30	Korona
15:45	Programme review
15:50	Children programme
16:00	Educational programme
16:10	News summary
16:20	Message from Iraq
16:30	A play by Shakespeare
16:40	Local programme
16:50	Programme review
17:00	News in Arabic
17:10	Arabic series
17:20	Programme review
17:30	Consumer's Guide
17:40	Local programme
17:50	News in Arabic
PROGRAMME TWO	
18:00	Agnes Et Loupe
18:10	News in French
18:20	Documentary
18:30	News in Hebrew
18:40	Natural Phenomena
18:50	News in Arabic
19:00	Allo Allo
19:10	Saturday Variety Show
19:20	News in English
19:30	Feature film: "Johnnie Mac-Gibson FBI"
PRAYER TIMES	
05:47	Fajr
06:34	(Sunrise) Dhuhr
12:26	Dhuhr
15:58	'Asr

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR	
northeasterly moderate and seas calm.	
AMMAN	Min./Max. temp. 12/31
Aqaba	20/35
Jerusalem	13/33
Jordan Valley	18/36
Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 29, Aqaba 33. Humidity readings: Amman 30 per cent, Aqaba 42 per cent.	
USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS	
NIGHT DUTY	
AMMAN:	
Dr. Adil Dabboush	75644
Dr. Arafat Al Aishah	62287
Dr. Doud Al Samhouri	69935
Dr. Nabil Al Maridi	61338
First pharmacy	65192
Farid's pharmacy	77336
Al Asana pharmacy	63705
Natroukhi pharmacy	62672
Al Salan pharmacy	63670
Yacoub pharmacy	64945
Shamsad pharmacy	63760
IRBID:	
Dr. Mahmud Sa'ad	(—)
AL SHARQA:	
Dr. Yousef Abu Sa'ad	(—)
Khalid pharmacy	985417
EMERGENCIES	
Civil Defence Department	661111
Jordan Defence Immediate	630341
Rescue	199
Civil Defence Emergency	192, 621111, 637777
Fire Brigade	891228
Blood Bank	77121
Highway Police	843402
Traffic Police	896390
Public Security Department	630321
Police Complaints	625800
Water and Sewerage	661176
Complaints	897467
Amman Municipality	787111
Telephone Information (directory assistance)	121
Overseas Calls	010230
Central Amman Telephone	623101
Abdali Telephone Repair	661101
Jordan Television	773111
Radio Jordan	774111
Water Authority	680100
Jordan Electricity Authority	815615
Electric Power Company	636381
RJ Flight Information	06-53200
Queen Alia Int. Airport	06-53200
HOSPITALS	
AMMAN:	
Hussein Medical Centre	813813/32
Khalid Maternity, J. Amn.	6442816
Al-Zahra Maternity, J. Amn.	6424102
Jabal Amman Maternity	642362
Mallat, J. Amman	636140
Palestine, Shamsad	6641714
Shamsad Hospital	669121
University Hospital	6672279
The Islamic, Abdali	6651757
Al-Ahli, Abdali	6641646
Indian, Al-Mahajreen	7710173
Al-Bakir, J. Ashrafieh	7711126
Army, Marjeh	8916175
Queen Alia Hospital	60224050
Amal Hospital	674155
ZARQA:	
Zarqa Govt. Hospital	(09)983323
Zarqa National Hospital	(09)991071
Bu Sina Hospital	(09)967174
IRBID:	
Princess Basma Hospital	(02)275555
Qusab Catholic Hospital	(02)272275
Bu Al-Nafes Hospital	(02)247100
AQABA:	

Other Flights (Terminal 2)	
12:30	Baghdad (IA)
12:30	Cairo (RJ)
14:30	Kuwait (RJ)
15:45	Tripoli (LN)
17:25	Riyadh (SU)
17:55	Rome (AZ)
22:45	Paris, Damascus (AF)
MARKET PRICES	
Upper/lower price in \$/kg per kg	
Apple (golden)	540 / 500
Apple (red)	580 / 530
Banana	400 / 330
Beans (Mekong)	320 / 280
Beans	320 / 450
Cabbage	160 / 120
Cauliflower	210 / 160
Cust	120 / 120
Cucumbers (large)	220 / 180
Cucumbers (small)	300 / 250
Dates	370 / 300
Eggplant	180 / 140
Figs	360 / 300
Garlic	900 / 800
Grapefruit	240 / 200
Grapes	280 / 230



## Crown Prince urges help for Palestinian economic self-reliance

AMMAN (J.T.) — Development of Palestinian economy is an essential national requirement to support the oppressed people's steadfastness in the face of Israel's occupation, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan said here Thursday.

In remarks following the conclusion of a three-day seminar on the development of the occupied Arab territories, Prince Hassan urged the Arab Nation to help foil Israel's plans and help the Palestinians become economically self-dependent.

The Arabs have to forestall Israel's evil plans and to work in unison with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Jordan to help the Palestinians protect their economy from Israel's influence, Prince Hassan noted in a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

"Israel is currently trying to present itself as the saviour of the Arab people of Palestine, trying to improve their living conditions and also trying to secure funds to finance its own plans for the

occupied Arab territories," Prince Hassan noted.

He said that it is a national duty for the Arabs to abort Israel's plans which do not help the Palestinian people to determine their own future on their own lands.

The Arabs, Prince Hassan added, are called on to help the Palestinians under Israeli rule to create means for ensuring income and development in health, housing, education, agricultural and industrial production.

He expressed belief that Jordan and the PLO, backed by Arab assistance will increase the Palestinian people's potential to resist occupation and to maintain steadfastness.

The seminar which was held under Prince Hassan's patronage, discussed 35 working papers dealing with means to enhance the Palestinian people's steadfastness.

The delegates called on the Arab countries to open their markets for agricultural products from the occupied Arab territories

and to help the Palestinians improve their marketing methods.

A statement at the end of the conference, attended by PLO officials as well as representatives and specialists from Jordan and Egypt, stressed the need for diversifying and integrating economic activity conducted in the Palestinian rural regions so as to create job opportunities, and to increase the income of the local inhabitants.

The statement quoted the delegates as urging Arab universities and research centres in the occupied lands to step up their cooperation with the charitable and voluntary organisations to help develop population centres in the Israeli held territories, and urged Arab states to organise a pan-Arab informational campaign to expose Israel's actions represented in stealing Arab water resources and productive land, and polluting the Arab environment.



## King attends ceremony to name grandson

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Thursday attended a ceremony held at Al Nadwa Palace to give the newly born boy of Her Royal Highness Princess Alia Bint Al Hussein the name of Tala. The princess has been married to Mohammad Anwar Farid Al Saleh since July 30, 1988. The ceremony was attended by Royal Family members, Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Chief of the Royal Court Mudar Badran, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid as well as members of the Saleh Family. The ceremony was also attended by Chief Islamic Justice Sheikh Mohammad Mhellan. (Petra)

## Contributors to Jerash Festival honoured

AMMAN (J.T.) — Private and public organisations which contributed to the 1989 Jerash Festival for Culture and Arts were honoured at a ceremony held at Al Nadwa Palace Thursday, attended by Her Majesty Queen Noor. The festival director delivered a speech at the ceremony paying tribute to the Queen's continued efforts to promote the Kingdom's cultural activities. The Queen later distributed awards and certificates of merit to the representatives of the organisations and also to the winners of a photo-

graphy exhibition contest held at Jerash. The festival, which was held last July, presented performances and folk activities by 19 Arab and foreign troupes. Jordan's traditional and folk art, poetry, arts and literary work was given prominence at the annual event. The festival, held from July 5 to 28, was organised by the Noor Al Hussein Foundation. The photograph shows one of the contributors receiving an award from Queen Noor.

## Lawzi briefs Venezuelan-Palestinian society team on Mideast affairs

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi met here Thursday with a delegation representing the Venezuelan-Palestinian Friendship Society to review Middle East affairs and the situation in the Israeli-occupied Arab territories.

Delegation members expressed their condemnation of Israel's continued rejection to recognise the Palestinian people's rights and commended the joint effort

of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Jordan to reach a just and permanent peace.

Venezuela supports the peace bid and will continue to advocate its cause in Latin America and the international arena at large, a speaker for the delegation said at the meeting held at the house of parliament.

For his part, Lawzi emphasised that the Palestine problem lies at the heart of the Arab-Israeli conflict which can only end with a

complete Israeli withdrawal of forces from Arab lands occupied since 1967.

Lawzi referred to Jordan's decision to sever ties with the West Bank as a move that boosted the Palestinian uprising.

Delegation members, who include parliamentarians, intellectuals and journalists from Venezuela, later held an open dialogue with the Upper House of Parliament members, covering the Middle East and international affairs.

## Probe underway after 80 students suffer from food poisoning in Ajloun

By Elia Nasrallah  
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — Investigation is underway to determine the causes of food poisoning which occurred in Ajloun, northern Jordan, Thursday affecting nearly 80 female students from the A'ishah Bint Al Hussein government school, according to Dr. Abdul Aziz Al Khasawneh, director of Eiman Hospital where the affected students are being treated.

Khasawneh told the Jordan Times in a telephone interview that most of the girls received immediate treatment upon admission to the hospital suffering from "light food poisoning" and that only 18 girls are now undergoing treatment.

The cause of the food poisoning is still being investigated and samples of the food consumed by

the students along with stool and urine samples have all been sent to the laboratory for tests and the results will be out by Sunday at the latest, Dr. Khasawneh noted.

He said most of the students, who proved to be in good condition, were discharged Thursday but the remaining students could be discharged by Saturday afternoon.

An earlier statement said that the students had eaten food from street vendors who normally gather around schools to sell their foodstuffs.

The food poisoning incident came just 24 hours following the creation of a special high-powered committee entrusted with the task of ensuring public safety.

Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker ordered the creation of the committee in the wake of a series of incidents that affected public health, including the chemical gas leakage at a factory in Zarqa in which 100 people were affected by chlorine, revelations about the smuggling of unprocessed raw fat transported in sewage trucks which led to the detention of 102 suspects, and the food poisoning case at the Jordan University Hospital in which 150 hospital patients, doctors and staff were reported to have suffered from high fever and vomiting.

The committee comprises several ministers as well as the Civil Defence and the Public Security Department directors and the National Medical Institution.

Apart from measures to preserve public safety, the committee is being entrusted with taking steps to combat diseases and epidemics, improve environmental conditions and monitor food and water sources in the Kingdom.

## NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

**KING FAHD THANKS AL HUSSEIN:** Saudi King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz has thanked His Majesty King Hussein for the cable he had sent on Saudi National Day anniversary. "I express my pride in the distinguished brotherly relations linking our two fraternal countries and peoples hoping that the Almighty would maintain you in good health so as to continue your march in leading the fraternal Jordanian people and attaining their aspirations," King Fahd said. (Petra)

**PRINCESS BASMA ATTENDS POPULATION MEETING:** Her Royal Highness Princess Basma Friday participated in the meeting of National Population Committee held under the chairmanship of Minister of Labour Jamal Bdour. The discussions dealt with approval of studies to be conducted on motherhood, childhood, fertility, family planning, employment, emigration, woman and development, population growth, and information and culture. The meeting was held at Queen Alia Social Welfare Fund. (Petra)

**KHAYYAT LEAVES FOR INDONESIA, BRUNEI:** Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Sheikh Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat will meet with Indonesia's President Suharto and Brunei's Sultan Sir Muda Hassanal Bolkiah and sign cooperation agreements with the ministries of Awqaf and Islamic affairs in both countries. In a statement to Jordan News Agency, Petra, prior to his departure Thursday, Khayyat said that the two agreements will deal with exchange of expertise in Islamic affairs as well as exchange of scholarships in Islamic sciences. (Petra)

**AUB RECEPTION:** The American University of Beirut (AUB) Alumni Club will host a reception Saturday in honour of the AUB president, vice president, and board of trustees at the Club House in Jabal Amman. The club welcomes all Alumni and their friends. (J.T.)

## WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

### EXHIBITIONS

- ★ An Indian photographic exhibition — "Jawaharlal Nehru, His Life and Times" — at the Students Activities Complex, University of Jordan.
- ★ An exhibition of watercolours on Jordan by Salim Kanana at Al Wasiti Art Gallery.
- ★ An exhibition of national heritage which displays embroidery, pottery and brass works, equipment used in ploughing and hunting and traditional costumes, at Al Mujamma'a Vocational School, Al Tetikh.
- ★ An exhibition of Islamic scripts at Jordan National Gallery for Fine Arts — 6:00 p.m.

## Jordan, Syria conclude cooperation agreement

DAMASCUS (Petra, J.T.) — Jordan and Syria have concluded an agreement on bilateral cooperation in scientific and technical matters related to oil and natural resources.

The agreement was signed here at the end of a visit to Damascus by Mr. Kamal Jreisat, director general of the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) who held talks with Syrian ministers and technicians on oil exploration and the exploitation of other mineral resources.

Under the agreement, the two countries will exchange information and expertise in geological studies and documents and maps along territories around the common border to facilitate their future joint efforts to exploit natural resources.

Jordan will provide Syria with expertise in setting up a seismological centre in Syria and will coordinate the work of the projected centre with similar centres found in Jordan to facilitate future cooperation.

It said that the two sides will exchange visits by officials and experts to help transfer Jordan's experience in oil shale exploitation such as phosphate, copper and manganese.

Jordan will try to benefit from the Syrian experiments to set up a geological data bank and will carry out jointly with the Syrian side exploration for mineral resources along the common Jordanian-Syrian border.



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## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975.

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RAKAN AL MAJALI

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## More to be done

THE DECISION to allocate Thursdays and Fridays as weekend holidays for public schools in Jordan is a step in the right direction. In itself the decision shows that the leadership at the Ministry of Education, headed by the minister, Adnan Badran, and his deputy, Dr. Munzer Masri, is open to wise suggestions in order to make our school system more in tune with modern times. It is the fervent hope of all concerned about modernising schools in Jordan including school curricula that the process of modernisation will continue with a view to reach other dimensions yet to be addressed.

There is no doubt that the principal objective of contemporary educational system is to introduce analytical teaching methods and to drop reliance on memorisation as a tool to educate our students. The key factor in this and other related educational issues touching on the ongoing programme of modernisation is the teacher who must be well versed in analytical educational methods, with a working grasp of modern psychology. One of the central deficiencies that has always plagued our educational system is the lack of dialogue between teacher and student. Teachers and experts in education know only too well that without proper communication between the pupil and his teacher the process of teaching would greatly suffer.

And with regard to the timely decision to grant our student population a 2-day weekend, the justifications are numerous and they were well documented and presented to our concerned authorities. What remains to be worked out is the rest of the holiday scheme for the rest of the school year. The previous government introduced what many thought was an arbitrary programme of vacation time for both public and private schools. Unlike the present government which consulted many parties affected by its decision before declaring its verdict and took many competing factors into consideration, the former educational administration unilaterally imposed a scholastic vacation programme in a rather abrupt manner and style that suggests a fait accompli policy. This time around, the concerned authorities are opting for well-thought-out judgments which one would hope will deal with the remaining issues touching the subject of scholastic year vacations. As mentioned on earlier occasions, as long as Jordan aims and aspires to become a regional educational centre serving the whole Middle East region, curricula and vacation periods must be determined not strictly on national grounds alone but also on regional basis as well. The open-mindedness already manifested by our authorities is therefore expected to continue to reach the other remaining issues with a view to making Jordan's educational system a model for the entire Middle East to emulate.

### JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i Arabic daily on Friday discussed the Lebanese question in the light of an agreement by Lebanon's parliament deputies to meet in the Saudi Arabian city of Taif to find a peace formula. The paper said that the meeting will open the way for national reconciliation in Lebanon and will create an opportune climate for the election of a new president for Lebanon. One should be delighted over the coming event which is an unusual meeting happening outside the borders of Lebanon to save the country and the nation from further destruction, the paper noted. It said that the mediators, led by Saudi Arabia, will have to show a great deal of patience with the deputies, and will have to try to overcome obstacles in the path of an agreement by all possible means. The Taif meeting is of paramount importance for the Arabs in general and the Lebanese people in particular, and the Saudi Arabian government is therefore called on to do all in its power to make the meeting a success, said the paper. Any success in concerned effort will not win Saudi Arabia further credibility only but will also prove that the Arab Nation can rise up again after setbacks and will help them thwart Israel's expansionist dreams in the Arab area.

A columnist in Al Ra'i Arabic daily appeals to Iraq to stop disbanding army divisions or battalions and notes that Iraq has been trying to reach permanent peace with its neighbour, continues to demand a full implementation of U.N. Security Council resolution 598, but the Iraqis are placing obstacles in the way and holding military exercises in a clear show of their lust for war. The writer says that Iraq has been making its just and legitimate demands and urging Iran to start exchanging war prisoners, while Tehran has been rejecting all bids for genuine peace through statements by its leaders and its behaviour in the international arena. The writer refers to Iraq's recent decision to disband troops and expresses hope that the Iraqi armed forces will remain as strong as ever, mustering all power needed to repel any future military adventures launched by Iran on the Arab Nation.

Al Dustour daily commented Friday on Prince Hassan's statement upon the conclusion of a three-day seminar on the development of the occupied Arab territories. The paper echoed the Prince's call on the Arab Nation to help Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation in their efforts to enable the Palestinian people attain self-dependence, and be self-reliant in producing food supplies and other necessities so as to remain independent from Israel's economy. The paper said that the seminar came just in time to gather support for the uprising and to urge the Arab Nation to extend all possible help to assist the oppressed Palestinians in their just struggle for freedom. The paper echoed the Prince's call on the Arab Nation to help the Palestinians in housing, agriculture, industry and other aspects which can boost the Palestinian morale and enhance Palestinian steadfastness.

## Israeli taboo on dealing with PLO slowly fading

By Paul Taylor  
Reuter

TEL AVIV — Israel's longstanding taboo on dealing with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is slowly fading. Israel still has on its statute book a 1986 law, regarded by many as anachronistic, which provides for up to three years in prison for meeting PLO officials.

Veteran Israeli peace campaigner Abie Nathan, who owns the Voice of Peace offshore radio station, was convicted under that law on Wednesday (Sept. 27) for meeting PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and will be sentenced next week.

But a barrier was breached this month when Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij, long regarded by Israelis as the most moderate and acceptable of Palestinians, publicly declared he had met Arafat in Tunis.

"I thought it was time for us to say openly when we meet with our leadership," he told Reuters.

Freij could have been prosecuted under Israeli occupation laws for contact with a "terrorist organisation". Instead, he received a gentle rap on the knuckles from the local military governor.

"Freij set a very important

precedent," said Palestinian journalist Daoud Kuttab.

Israelis are beginning to grasp the significance. If this most reasonable Palestinian, one of the few who regularly talks to their leaders, declared open allegiance to the PLO, whom else can Israel talk to?

Official sources said Freij's trip opened the floodgates to meetings with the PLO. Among the more unlikely pilgrims to Tunis were two former leaders of the now-defunct Village Leagues, set up by Israel in the late 1970s in a vain effort to break PLO power in the West Bank.

Other barriers are crumbling. Israeli newspapers frequently interview PLO officials nowadays. Arafat has held bantering news conferences with Israeli journalists twice this year.

Probably the biggest psychological change occurred last December when the United States, Israel's closest ally, opened a dialogue with the PLO, accepting its renunciation of terrorism and recognition of Israel's right to exist.

A Western diplomat described the process as "the gradual de-militarisation of the PLO". Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, while vowing that Israel will not negotiate with what he

calls "PLO-Tunis," agreed last week that Egypt, in close contact with the PLO, should appoint Palestinian negotiators to talk to Israel.

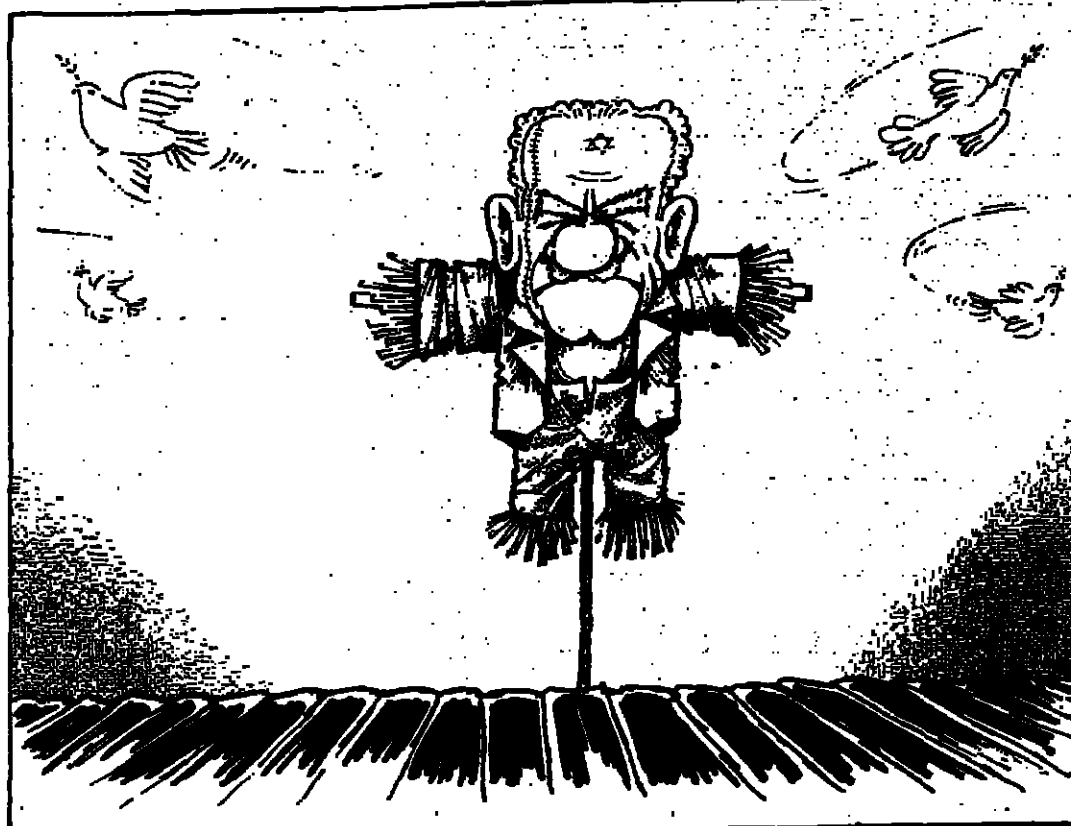
Rabin said the delegation could include Palestinians deported by Israel for pro-PLO activity or "professors from the United States" who are members of the Palestine National Council (PNC), the Palestinian parliament-in-exile.

Egypt should choose the Palestinian team in consultation with Israel and "other factors," he said in an oblique reference to the PLO.

To encourage them to cooperate with Israel's elections plan in the occupied territories, the defence ministry has allowed local PLO supporters to travel abroad frequently this year, turning a blind eye to their meetings with PLO officials.

"It's a game. They tell us not to meet with the PLO and we tell them we don't. But as soon as we get home, the (military) authorities summon us and ask us to report, knowing we're coming straight from the PLO," one local Palestinian leader said.

The main bastion of opposition to dealing with the PLO is in Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's rightist Likud Party.



Shamir rejects Egypt's proposal to host Israeli-Palestinian peace talks precisely because he believes it would be tantamount to negotiating with the PLO and surrendering to a 21-month-old uprising in the occupied territories.

However even Shamir called in avowed PLO supporters such as Ramallah lawyer Jamil Tarifi and the head of the West Bank Red Crescent medical aid society,

Ezzedin Al Arian, in July in the search for a Palestinian partner for his peace initiative.

The Palestinians who met Shamir reportedly immediately to PLO headquarters and reliable sources said some had since travelled to Tunis and briefed the PLO.

Many Israelis still believe the PLO aims to destroy Israel, as official government statements maintain.

But despite the headline mood of public opinion, Tel Aviv Uni-

versity researchers say they detect a gradual shift in long-term attitudes, with more people coming to the view that Israel will eventually have to deal with the PLO.

Kuttab said that once Arafat had recognised Israel's right to exist, renounced terrorism and stopped his Fatah movement from attacking Israel's borders, it was hard for Israelis to maintain a blanket boycott of the PLO.

## Did thousands of German PoWs die in U.S. army camps after World War II?

By James L. Graff

TORONTO — Along the Rhine, barbed-wire fences are thrown up around meadows that are soon churned to mud by tightly packed masses of German prisoners of war. With no tents available, they dig foxholes and horde scraps of cardboard to protect themselves against the bitter spring weather. I fed, some of them resort to eating grass and drinking urine. As the months pass and disease and starvation take their toll, they die in droves.

That is just a fragment of the tale told in *Other Losses*, a controversial Canadian best seller. Author James Bacque charges that German prisoners held by French and U.S. forces in the wake of Germany's World War II defeat died en masse as a result of deliberate neglect. In a stunning claim, Bacque contends that at least 793,239 German soldiers perished in U.S. camps in 1945, while in French camps, which

received many transferees from American custody in the summer of that year, at least 167,000 died.

The numbers alone are enough to fuel a furor. But Bacque also charges that the deaths resulted from cruel neglect and were avoidable — the consequence of a decision by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, the Supreme Allied Commander, to withhold sustenance from enemies he had come to despise. "Had Eisenhower wanted to provide these men with rations, they were (available) in the European theatre," says Ernest F. Fisher Jr., a retired colonel and former U.S. army historian who aided Bacque in his research and wrote the foreword to the book. "It's an interlude in our postwar history that is a shameful thing."

The U.S. army has declined to comment, but its Centre of Military History, based in Washington, has disputed Bacque's findings after a partial review of the book, charging the author with

"highly speculative" use of statistics and asserting that his indictment of Eisenhower is "unsupported by the evidence." Stephen Ambrose, professor of history at the University of New Orleans and a distinguished Eisenhower biographer, while disagreeing with Bacque on several points, concedes that the book contains a "major historical discovery." Says Ambrose: "We as Americans can't duck the fact that terrible things happened. And they happened at the end of a war we fought for decency and democracy and freedom, and they are not excusable."

Bacque, 60, whose past books have all been novels, happened upon anecdotal evidence of widespread camp deaths while researching a book in 1986 on a French Resistance hero. Subsequent investigation in the U.S. and Europe convinced him that large numbers of Germans had perished in some 1,800 French and American camps.

In March 1945, Eisenhower got permission from the Combined Chiefs of Staff to redesignate various groups of German prisoners as "disarmed enemy forces" (DEFs) rather than prisoners of war. That act effectively denied them humane treatment mandated by the Geneva Convention and gave them what Bacque calls "lethal DEF status."

The U.S. also refused to allow the Red Cross to inspect the camps to ensure convention compliance. Bacque writes that 13.5 million Red Cross food parcels available for distribution by the U.S. army in May 1945 were still in its warehouses in November. Had they been distributed, they would have provided an additional 1,000 calories per man per day to the more than 700,000 prisoners who Bacque contends died in the meantime.

Bacque's recounting of American policy decisions may hold up to historical scrutiny better than his body count. That depends

largely on incomplete and often contradictory U.S. army records. Key to his calculations is six-week study of hospital admissions and death rates among German PoWs conducted by the U.S. Army Medical Corps in May and June of 1945. Bacque interprets these reports to arrive at a weekly death rate of 0.6%, from which he extrapolates the death toll for periods not covered by army data.

That methodology has some historians shaking their heads. Says Gabriel Kolko, senior research professor of history at Toronto's York University: "His data are completely fallacious. No historian could have written this book — it's the work of a novelist." Professor Arthur L. Smith of California State University at Los Angeles, who has written about former German soldiers in the postwar years, is unconvinced. "How do you get rid of a million bodies?" he asks. "How could you not have a single

G.I. come forward, and what about the widows?"

In West Germany, where the book is to be published next month under the more lurid title *Planned Death*, Bacque's thesis will land in a semioficial research on the subject. Since the war, West German historians have concentrated on Germany's failings rather than those of its current allies. Historian Hans-Ulrich Wehler of the University of Bielefeld is sceptical that such massive mistreatment could have been concealed for so long, but welcomes Bacque's book anyway. Says Wehler: "Let him publish whatever he wants; and we can debate his sources." No doubt former German prisoners will come forward to corroborate claims of harsh treatment at the hands of the Allies, but only academic historians will confirm whether the losses were as colossal and calculated as Bacque contends. The jury is still out — Time.

## Washington and Moscow look like partners at times

By Michael Gelb  
Reuter

WASHINGTON — President George Bush's declaration that things are going well between Washington and Moscow is the latest evidence that warm feelings are replacing suspicion in the superpower relationship.

While U.S. officials still temper their public statements with cautions about Soviet military power and the need to maintain a strong defence, they seem at times near the sort of "euphoria" that Bush warned against less than two weeks ago.

"I know there's almost a euphoria in some quarters that there are no risks in the world anymore. Well, I don't believe that. And if you look at the Soviet Union modernising its nuclear arsenal at a rather ferocious pace, I'm prudent enough to say, why? What's happening here? Why are they doing this?" Bush told reporters on Sept. 15. But with the two sides seemingly aligned behind cuts in chemical arms, in accord on a superpower summit meeting next year and making clear progress toward nuclear arms reduction agreements, Bush was decidedly more upbeat Sept. 26 when he again discussed U.S.-Soviet ties with journalists.

"I'm very pleased with the way things are going," he said. "The reaction from the Soviets to our (chemical arms) proposals yesterday has been positive. And so now the goal is to get moving and try to work out these agreements."

"We got some good common ground," he added when asked about a Soviet proposal that Washington and Moscow eliminate their entire stock of chemical weapons. The Soviet offer seemed to up the ante on Bush's day-old offer of an 80 per cent cut

in U.S. chemical weapons if Moscow would reduce its stocks to an equal level.

One senior White House official said that at one time the United States would have angrily labelled the Soviet proposal a political manoeuvre designed to upstage Bush.

"They want to gain advantage, but we think they are sincere in wanting an agreement," this official said. "There is a different judgment about their motives and intentions."

Asked about a Soviet decision that it would no longer refuse to sign a START agreement to cut long-range nuclear weapons if the United States continued development of its "Star Wars" anti-missile system, White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater attributed it to good intentions.

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"We think it represents a positive signal in terms of the Soviets' willingness and eagerness to get a START agreement," he said.

In a similar vein, U.S. Secretary of State James Baker crowed that his Jackson Hole, Wyoming, talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze last weekend were indicative of "a new spirit of openness" in a relationship that had moved "from confrontation to dialogue and now to cooperation."

And Shevardnadze, who a few weeks ago charged Bush with "timidity" in East-West relations and said the United States was dragging its feet in nuclear arms talks, now says the superpowers are moving "energetically" on a broad front.

At the United Nations on Sept. 24, Shevardnadze and Bush waved to one another before the president began his address to the world body.

## British parties look towards next general election

By Peter Gregson  
Reuter

LONDON — Britain's main political parties stage their annual conferences over the next two weeks, the opposition Labour Party looking to a policy overhaul as a springboard to power and the ruling Conservatives aiming to project a new image.

Labour goes into its meeting in the southern resort of Brighton on Monday buoyed by a good run in opinion polls over the last six months which have consistently put them ahead of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservatives.

For their conference in the northwestern resort of Blackpool a week later, the Conservatives unveiled a new logo last week featuring an Olympic-style torch symbol and a new slogan: "The right team for Britain's future."

The Conservatives, now halfway through a record third consecutive term in power, are undismayed by their public standing and point to latest surveys showing them closing the gap with the opposition.

Labour leader Neil Kinnock brushed off a challenge to his command at last year's conference and has a firmer grip on his often-fractious party now than at any time since he was appointed in the aftermath of Thatcher's crushing 1983 election victory.

He will take Labour into the next election, due by mid-1992 at the latest, with a complete new policy agenda thrashed out during an exhaustive review he ordered after the 1987 election setback.

Kinnock says that agenda, dubbed "New Realism," gives the party "a new electable face" and it looks set to be rubber-stamped by delegates in Brighton next week.

Its most controversial proposal is to scrap a vote-losing policy of unilateral nuclear disarmament

and commit Labour to the "proper" defence of Britain, including the possible use of nuclear weapons.

Kinnock is keen to promote an impression of unity at the week-long conference, avoiding the squabbles with rebellious leftwingers and hard-line trade unionists that have become a customer feature of Labour's annual meetings.

A trouble-free conference would help him build on a strong showing by Labour in June's European elections, when the Socialists routed the Conservatives in the ruling party's worst performance at the polls since Thatcher became prime minister.

Thatcher reacted to the setback by reshuffling her cabinet in July, telling her senior ministers that — barring disasters — they were in place until the next election.

She put former Education Secretary Kenneth Baker in charge of election strategy as Conservative Party chairman, counting on his slick presentation skills to project a less abrasive and more caring party image.

Outlining the programme for the Blackpool conference, Baker said quality of life was the issue that would dominate politics in the 1990s.

Resolutions for debate submitted by rank-and-file party members show clearly that the environment is the major issue of concern and it will be the subject of a specially-extended debate in Blackpool.

Baker said that the stress on team work in the new party slogan did not mean a demotion for Thatcher, widely viewed as an uncaring and domineering figure.

"The prime minister is still the captain of the team. There is no question about that," he told reporters. "But we want to emphasise the strength of the team, the breadth and experience of the team, the effectiveness of the team."

Labour foreign affairs spokesman Gerald Kaufman quickly attacked the Conservative Party's facilit. "There is no doubt that Britain is suffering from Thatcher fatigue. There is a deep weariness with the style and content of the government," he said.

In an editorial, the pro-conservative Daily Mail said Labour's opinion poll lead reflected an "understandable unease" among

voters over such policies as reform of the state health service and plans to sell off electricity and water supplies.

"There has been a prolonged period of chumpiness," it said. The newspaper said Conservative fortunes were again in the ascendency but added that it was time the party looked to its image.

## LETTERS

### No delivery

To the Editor:

I HAVE always been aware that wedding invitations are hand delivered. I have been told it is considered a sign of courtesy and respect to one's guests to deliver such invitations in person. I am also familiar with the practice of receiving hand delivered invitations from the various diplomatic missions in Amman. I had never given either custom much thought. Now I know that private delivery of mail in Amman is a necessity if a letter is to be of any use.

On September 16 I had to notify 39 people about a meeting which was to take place one week later, September 23. I did the logical thing, I mailed each of them a notice. I personally took the letters to the Main Post Office, downtown. I told the clerk I needed 39 stamps for Amman. She told me that the machine that stamps such letters was empty and I could come back in the afternoon. I then offered to buy stamps saying I would put them on the letters myself, she informed me that she didn't have any 40 fils stamps either, she only had the 60 fils stamp and why didn't I come back later? I weighed the alternatives in my

mind, a return trip would cost me money, assuredly less than paying for a higher denomination in stamps, but on the other hand there was no guarantee that the correct denomination of stamps would be available later and these letters needed to be put in the mail. I bought the 60 fils stamps, put them on the letters and mailed them. I wasted my time, effort and money. No one received them.

I question the fact that the Main Post Office runs out of stamps. Obviously it happened. What concerns me more is that a letter mailed in Amman to be delivered, not door to door, but to a branch post office within the city takes longer than one week to arrive.

Certainly there is little point in maintaining post offices throughout Amman if they are only buildings where salaried civil servants sit! Anyone in Jordan who buys a stamp and mails a letter has the right to expect reliable and efficient postal service. I hope that in bringing this situation to your attention progress will be made towards a solution and we can look forward to better postal services.

Ann Sawalha  
Amman



## Fire is also a source of life

By Evelyn Simounet

FROM mid-July to mid-September 1988, the oldest and biggest national park in the world, the Yellowstone National Park in the United States, fell prey to huge fires. All nature-lovers were moved, but ecologists assert that fire is not necessarily a catastrophe for nature.

Every year, Yellowstone burns, just like all natural areas which suffer from summer drought and man's carelessness. Last year, owing to the size of the catastrophe, it took 10,000 people to limit the damage.

According to studies made to assess the loss in terms of animal lives, it would appear that fewer than 200 moose (out of the 20,000 in the park), one black bear and a few buffalo may have perished. Small animals (otters, beavers, squirrels and coyotes) were harder hit, but not to such an extent as to endanger the species.

The flora is reborn from its ashes and demonstrates that fires can be beneficial to nature. Moreover, fires which break out in American parks are not generally considered as a scourge. They are left along so long as they do not pose a threat to houses and equipment.

In France, fires are immediately fought, whether they are caused by lightning or by a badly extinguished cigarette. French natural

parks are far smaller and more fragile than their American counterparts. Moreover the French policy of protecting nature is fairly recent, which explains that the primary objective is to preserve nature as it is. Summer fires are always considered as catastrophes, sometimes as human ones because of the casualties, but always as ecological ones. If the fire breaks out several times in the same place, nothing will grow again and, in France, and some places are nearly always concerned, such as the Luberon and Corsica. So when anyone speaks about the benefits of fire on nature to the French Federation of Natural Parks, they bring out their firehoses.

In the United States, ecologists have learned to live with fires and today, the catastrophe at Yellowstone Park is considered as an exceptional experimental area to analyse the impact of fires on the forest ecosystem, the development of the flora and animal behaviour. No fewer than 200 scientific projects have been set up this year in order to study the rebirth of the park.

It is already known that fire is a source of life. It makes it possible to regenerate and to recycle the forest in two ways. First of all, by destroying brambles, heather and plant debris, a fire makes it possible for new seeds to germinate

and thereby plays a determining part in maintaining plant variety which is so necessary for wildlife. The ashes also contribute mineralised organic matter rich in phosphorus and potassium which plants feed on.

Fires have the same effects as the technique of burning the land, which is one of the oldest means of agriculture still practised today by certain peoples such as the Aborigines in Australia. In growing, the forest accumulates a large amount of mineral elements in its root network. The technique of burning makes it possible to spread these elements over the ground, to enrich the surface of the soil and thereby to make it possible to grow plants with small roots.

Thus, in the 17,800 hectares of Yellowstone Park which burned in 1988 (that is to say 20 per cent of its area), no replanting has been planned as the nature of the land is so rich. It is true that certain areas are seriously damaged. These are the soils rich in sulphur (whose yellow colour gave its name to the park) where plant-life will not grow naturally again before several decades. But, everywhere else, most of the burnt trees will regenerate themselves alone.

The new forest is already under the ground in the form of seeds, at the rate of 50,000 to one million per hectare. Specialists



consider that the flora of Yellowstone will soon be as beautiful as ever, thanks to the fertilising effect of the ashes. Moreover, they have proved that the present

flora of the park is the consequence of earlier huge fires which ravaged the park of two occasions in the last few centuries — French features.

## Gene defects in lung cancer could aid diagnosis, treatment

By Paul Raeburn  
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Researchers have identified abnormalities in an anti-cancer gene linked to lung cancer, raising the possibility of early diagnosis and better treatment for the 150,000 people who get lung cancer each year.

During the last several years, researchers have found indirect evidence that defects in at least six genes can contribute to the formation of lung cancer.

A new study has pinpointed precise chemical changes that should be useful for identifying people at high risk of getting lung cancer, or for predicting how deadly a particular case of lung cancer will be.

The findings were reported by Dr. John Minna of the National Cancer Institute-Navy Medical Oncology branch in the Bethesda, Maryland.

"One thing you could do would be to take people's tumors, see how many (genetic) lesions they have, and determine how virulent they are," Minna said in a telephone interview from Toronto, where he presented his findings at the Bristol-Myers Cancer Research Symposium.

The identification of the genetic lesions could lead to better

decisions on treatment, he said. Minna also said screening for genetic abnormalities in people who don't have lung cancer could reveal those who are about to get cancer — that is, people who have some, but not all, of the genetic changes needed to produce a tumor. Such people could be followed closely for the appearance of tumors, he said.

Minna said there may be as many as 10 or 20 genetic abnormalities that can act together to convert normal lung tissue into tumors.

Most of the evidence for the six abnormalities already found consists of studies with genetic "signposts" called Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphisms, or RFLPs. These studies show the approximate location of the abnormalities on chromosomes, but do not reveal precisely what the abnormalities are.

Minna's latest findings are a catalogue of abnormalities found in a gene called P53 on Chromosome 17, based on the examination of a large number of cancer tumors.

The P53 gene also has been found to be important in colon cancer, an uncommon bone cancer called osteogenic sarcoma and in chronic myelogenous leukemia, Minna said.

"Obviously, everybody is going to be looking for it in everything else," Minna said.

Bert Vogelstein, who identified P53 abnormalities in colon cancer, said: "from what I've heard of Dr. Minna's work, it seems quite clear that the P53 gene will play an important role in lung tumors."

"Current evidence suggests that P53 is likely to play a role in many common cancers," including breast cancer, ovarian cancer and bladder cancer, he said.

The protein made by the P53 gene normally protects the body against cancer.

If the protein is defective, the protective effect is lost and one step has been taken toward the formation of a tumor, Minna explained.

The gene is thus called an anti-cancer gene or, more technically, a recessive oncogene. It is the second anti-cancer gene to be carefully studied, Minna said.

The first was a gene identified in retinoblastoma, a rare children's eye cancer. The retinoblastoma gene was recently shown to also be important in lung cancer, Minna said.

## Soviet Union — a society in a fast pace of transition

By Helene Bourdon

WASHINGTON — Murray Feshbach is on the run: time has become the rarest commodity for this energetic university professor who hops from classroom to conferences, to interviews, and who is called to advise men of power here and abroad.

After years of reading Russian-language publications, researching and investigating on the terrain, Feshbach has become one of the foremost experts on Soviet society. He has compiled mounds of data and statistics which crowd his small office at Georgetown University. And in doing so he has gained the respect of Soviet authorities, with whom he consulted earlier this year on health issues. As a result of his good relations with Moscow, he was the only Westerner allowed to join a team of Soviet census takers during the last population survey in January 1989. "They (Soviet authorities) know my work, that's the big difference," he comments. "The intent and the scholarship is very important to them; even if you are critical, as long as they know how you got to this critique."

Feshbach prides himself on his extensive travels through the Soviet Union to gather first-hand data. Knowing the language and the culture intimately helps, of course, as does the policy of glasnost which has enabled him to check information and analyse trends with more accuracy. Feshbach has been on the job 35 years, ever since hearing a speech by Churchill in Missouri, where the British leader spoke of the enigma of what went on behind the Iron Curtain.

In his own words, Feshbach specialises in the nuts and bolts — what makes a society tick. "I do a very cross-disciplinary approach," he explains, focusing on the different kinds of citizens within Soviet society, the health situation, economics and political

issues as they affect the daily lives of Soviet people. There is a poignancy to the situation because "if it's not in crisis, Soviet society is in pre-crisis," he adds. The seed of change has been planted, and no one knows for sure what the results will be.

As the party's policy-making Central Committee gets ready to discuss a plan to replace the centralization of power in Moscow with a truly federal system of government for the 15 republics, the necessity for President Gorbachev's perestroika — or reconstruction — becomes more obvious every day, Feshbach says. Consumers' anger over shortages, nationalist claims that have left more than 200 dead in the past 18 months and thousands of refugees, problems with housing, health, the environment, family issues, labour productivity, corruption and crime have created a deep need for change. "When you add it all up, even just taking the information available in Soviet publications, let alone any Western bourgeois interpretation, Feshbach says, Gorbachev had to push for reconstruction, there was no other way "in fact if anything it may be even worse than authorities are saying."

"If society is going through a life cycle, in this case it's an attempt not only to rejuvenate it but to feed it sufficiently to make it healthy, to give proper nutrition, which it does not have, and to merge the modern outside world with internal political constraints. Maybe the biggest problem is to adjust the needs of society with political and national security constraints."

### Reforms will continue

Already it has meant forcing into retirement "what we call dead souls," Feshbach quips. Gorbachev is really starting to transform the party infrastructure, but he will have to account for it in two years when the next

party congress meets, which gives him very little time. And with a budget deficit for 1990 pegged at 60 billion rubles (the equivalent of \$94 billion at the official exchange rate) by the finance minister, money to finance socio-economic changes will be in short supply.

Despite sizable obstacles, reform will continue even if Gorbachev is ousted, Feshbach predicts. Discarding frequently heard comments by foreign "experts" that either Gorbachev will be out of office in three weeks, or that he will stay at the helm for ever, Feshbach sees reconstruction as an unstoppable process. "There are replacements for Gorbachev now," he notes.

At the root of the problem is the party's involvement in all aspects of government and the economy, Feshbach points out. Once the initial revolutionary zeal disappeared, the kind of medicine formulated by the communist system — with a command economy and Marxist politics — does not work, he says. The question is, "can there be pure communism? I think it's impossible to change men and women to be that altruistic, that generous and that sharing. I don't think it's possible in the near term; it would be at least a century or more. The words look beautiful, but look at reality: There are a lot of rotten people in this world, no matter what society, or religion, or race. You can change a lot of this. It has changed since 10,000 years ago, but I don't think it can be made to work as the original precepts were, and I am not sure those were correct either."

Unless the Soviets really grab a hold of the problem, he says, the economy of China, the other communist giant with a population of about 1 billion, may overtake and even pass the Soviet Union's early in the next century. In the Soviet Union it's still "politics before economics," and there

is some doubt that the authorities' commitment to change is strong enough, Feshbach notes. "Many outstanding people really know the problems, but the political constraints are so dominating that they just don't know what to do."

Meanwhile, widespread strikes and strife between nationalities have taken a heavy toll on the economy. Looking towards Western Europe — especially the European economic powerhouse of post-1992 — the Soviet Union might look poised for integration, yet the chasm between the two entities is too wide to be bridged in just a few years, according to Feshbach. Part of the problem is that at the same time Gorbachev talks of a common European home, he goes to China and Japan and emphasizes that the Soviet Union is also an Asian power interested in Common "Asian home." To be integrated within the common-market Europe, to have the same customs, to accept world market prices, to have mobility of labour is a goal Soviet society should have, but it's not a real possibility, he adds.

"The Soviet Union wants the benefits of a common European home in terms of trade possibilities, but they would get wiped out by Europe now" in terms of technology, farming and industrial output. "Gorbachev's programme is the beginning of a real change, but it will take a long time... It requires too many integral political changes that as of now I don't see they are willing to make, although Gorbachev is leading them in that direction."

### 52 languages

Another factor working against integration within Europe is that by the year 2000, 50 per cent of Soviet society will be non-Russian, statistics show. Educators in the United States complain about the problems of bilingual educa-

tion — English-Spanish — but in the Soviet Union elementary school is taught in 52 languages, Feshbach explains. Movies are produced in about 40 languages and books published in about 50. He counts 120 nationalities ("the Soviets are now using the figure 99, at one time they used 150 or 200"), with 90 per cent of the population belonging to the basic 15 nationalities which gave the blueprint for the 15 republics. This segment of population is 50 per cent Russian, yet Russians hold 90 per cent of government posts.

The other 10 per cent of the total population of 287 million comprises 105 nationalities. "I think of a lot of them as American Indian tribes," Feshbach muses. Some tribes include only about 500 people, but each has different attributes and approaches to life.

A close look at facts and figures about the Soviet Union conjure up a picture daunting in its multiplicity. To start with the people live across 11 time zones, not the 4 of the continental U.S. (excluding Hawaii and Alaska). Says Feshbach: "It is a country of countries in place." Compared to the U.S., where most people came and settled because they wanted to, the Soviet Union is made up of countries each with long traditions and long patterns of behaviour that differ widely, especially from north to south. For the heavily industrialised Baltic republics in the north, for example, annexation dates back only four decades to the Hitler-Stalin pact acknowledged this year by the Kremlin.

In many ways Soviet society is haunted by the past, Feshbach says. "In my estimate the Soviet Union may be missing from 50 to 100 per cent of its population. This is due to war (20 million people lost in World War II), to famines — they have had three famines since 1917." If you consider the birth deficits, over 70

years it really adds up, he notes. Current statistics provided by Soviet authorities about mortality rates are grim: life expectancy for males ranks 35th in the world; for infant deaths it's 52nd. Typhoid cases in the U.S., for a population of 247 million, number 100 to 300 a year, while it's 11,000 to 19,000 in the Soviet Union. The figures for hepatitis, a liver disease caused by toxic agents, are 56,000 cases each year in the U.S. compared to about 850,000 in the Soviet Union. "And then there are enormous differences between the north and the south," Feshbach adds.

Part of the problem is the lack of sewage. "Why is it that 65 per cent of all rural district hospitals have no hot water? Why is it that 27 per cent of all rural district hospitals don't have sewage? I asked them in Moscow: 17 per cent don't have water at all." Impressed by the magnitude of the problem, the new minister of health has nearly doubled his budget, going from 100 billion rubles in 1986-90 to 190 billion rubles in 1991-95. "Under Gorbachev they are beginning to address these issues," says Feshbach.

Abortion, the issue that divides Americans between "pro-choice" and "pro-life," has long been accepted here as a method of birth control. Out of three conceptions, two are aborted, Feshbach says. According to a Soviet medical journal, some women have up to 28 abortions, yet it is proved that a baby born after a woman has had three or more induced abortions will be underweight and will be fighting the odds to survive. Soviet women who have undergone the operation talk of a factory-like system, with 5 or 6 women in the same room on whom medical personnel perform abortions without gloves or anesthesia.

### Women's organisation

"Women are only beginning to

be a minor concern for the Soviet leadership," Feshbach says. It's only this year (1989) that a women's organisation was created to study women's integration in society. Many are relegated to the agricultural sector, while others work in the low-paid industries like textile, food or leather; about 30 per cent of women are employed in the construction industry, not driving the machines, Feshbach notes with a smile, but doing heavy work on the streets while the men sit on tractors or in the offices. And of course there is a difference in wages even if tasks are similar. In 72 years two women made it to the Politburo — including one who was a "close friend" of Khrushchev, says Feshbach.

Asked to comment about the Soviet educational system, Feshbach finds on the plus side that students get a lot of math and physics, and poetry "which is wonderful," but there again rural school districts fail miserably. In Uzbekistan, for example, children are taken out of school for up to three months to bring in the harvest. In urban areas, Feshbach is critical of the approach to education, because students are taught to repeat exactly what they are told. Also, "they teach in very narrow specialties; out of the 450 specialties taught in higher education more than 300 are in engineering. It means that you are not just a civil engineer so you can do many different things, you only learn to be a pumping compressor engineer, or a construction machinery engineer."

"You have wonderful schools like the Leningrad polytechnical institute — world class," but admission is limited. While a standard curriculum is supposed to be used, one third of Soviet engineers graduate from correspondence and evening education programmes, with no practical experience.

Often called second-class citizens, or worse, by Russian

compatriots, the people of Muslim origin number about 53 million. After decades of repression during which most mosques were closed and religion was deemed a bourgeois left-over unacceptable in modern Soviet society, it is difficult to know the degree of religiosity, Feshbach says. "In any case Islam is very personal, it's a way of life. I think all of them follow the rituals for births, weddings and funerals."

Starting five years ago Moscow has had a much more sophisticated approach to deal with Islamic populations. "Authorities use a left-hand, right hand system," Feshbach explains. "On one side they continue to attack Islam very strongly, on the other they use Islam and the Muslim population as a foreign policy device; as a showcase operation they bring foreigners to see the mufti in Tashkent" — actually the former mufti of all Soviet Central Asia who was fired this summer for womanizing and not knowing the Koran after public demonstrations. Mufti Shamsidin Babakhanov ibn Zeyudin, the third member in a row of his family to hold the position, was also accused of excessive subservience to secular authorities.

A new law which will liberalise the practice of all religions has been in the works for two years, but the head of the council on religious affairs was recently released and the implications are unknown, Feshbach says. It could mean a tightening up, or further loosening for Islam and other religions.

Asked to define the Soviet dream — a nation's expectations — Feshbach hesitates: "It's family-related ideals... You want to have a reasonable life for yourself. Many of them are very hard-working, they really want a chance to do their work unfettered by politics, I guess, but it's hard for them to express some of that" — World News Link

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## IMF officials conclude annual meeting

# Member nations optimistic on increased lending resources

WASHINGTON (AP) — Japan appeared headed for enhanced global standing as a result of talks this week among members of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The IMF, which wants to dramatically increase its lending resources, is looking to Japan, a country flush with capital because of its huge trade surpluses.

If it is called on to contribute more money, Japan will gain a stronger voice in the affairs of the IMF, which was created 44 years ago to prevent the kind of economic dislocations which had resulted in two world wars.

The 152 member nations of the IMF and its sister lending organization, the World Bank, ended their annual meeting Thursday without reaching a formal agreement on doubling IMF resources or substantially increasing World Bank lending to the world's

poorest nations. But an accord was predicted soon.

Resolution of both issues was blocked by objections by the U.S. delegation, led by Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady, who maintained that a persuasive case has not yet been made for the increases.

Despite those objections, officials said they had received encouragement in private discussions with U.S. officials, including President George Bush, who addressed the delegates Wednesday.

World Bank President Barber Conable was optimistic the issue of boosting resources for the World Bank would soon be settled.

IMF managing director Michel Camdessus has appealed for doubling IMF resources from the current \$120 billion to \$240 billion, saying the increase is needed

for the IMF to meet added responsibilities in the 1990s.

Those challenges include support for the economic reforms under way in Communist Eastern Europe and trimming the \$1.3 trillion debt burden being carried by the Third World.

Officials said it was unlikely that Camdessus would get a 100 per cent increase in IMF resources, known as quotas, although they predicted that a significant boost of between 50 per cent and 67 per cent would occur.

Camdessus said the three countries still raising objections — The United States, Britain and Saudi Arabia — would likely drop their opposition so the matter could be resolved by the end of the year.

The question of boosting IMF resources had to be settled in conjunction with the sensitive di-

plomatic issue of how to re-order the ranking of the major nations who contribute to the fund.

A country's voting power in the fund is based on its financial contribution.

Under what many delegates believe is a likely outcome, Japan will move from fifth place to second, right behind the United States, which has 20 per cent of the voting shares.

Japan would share second place with West Germany, currently ranked third. Britain, which is currently no. 2, would drop into a tie for fourth with France.

On Wednesday Bush urged commercial banks, growing more reluctant to lend new money to the Third World, to throw broader support behind the U.S.-fostered plan to relieve the \$1.3 trillion debt crisis.

## 'Soviet oil industry on verge of disaster'

MOSCOW (R) — The oil industry in the Soviet Union, the world's largest producer of crude, is heading for disaster largely because of a recent radical reorganization, a senior government official said in a recent interview.

"It hurts to see the oil industry, which at one time was flourishing, fall to pieces. The destruction is going ahead at full speed," wrote Vladimir Filanovsky-Zenkoff, first deputy minister for oil and gas, in the daily Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya.

He said the reorganization had wrought chaos and he predicted that total oil output for 1989 would be at least 10 million to 12 million tonnes lower than planned.

First Deputy Prime Minister Lev Voronin said Monday oil production in the first eight months of 1989 was already 10.5 million tonnes down on last year's level.

In June the oil and gas ministries were merged as part of a plan to reduce state intervention in production and to encourage enterprises to play a much greater role in running their own affairs while doing more to balance their books.

But Filanovsky-Zenkoff said investment in new equipment had been slashed and forecast that production over the next five years would be tens of millions of tonnes below target unless more money was pumped into the industry.

"Everyone... must understand that if we fall down we're not going to get up again. The situation is desperately serious," he said.

"The overwhelming majority of enterprises are not ready for

the change and do not want to function independently because they are unable to do so," he said.

He said the chaos in the industry, which he described as the nation's "main breadwinner," was preventing heads of enterprises from learning how to stand on their own feet.

The ministries were merged after criticism that excessive bureaucracy was hindering production, but Filanovsky-Zenkoff said the old ministries had been made

scapegoats and that bureaucracy was flourishing in the new combined ministry.

The government had introduced the changes without consulting oil industry experts and the industry needed a high degree of central control to function efficiently and to plan for the future, he said.

The oil industry saw the need for reforms but rejected change for change's sake and wanted the pace of restructuring to be slower and more considered, he said.

## Soviet party rebukes ministers for failure to supply consumer goods

MOSCOW (AP) — The Communist Party has rebuked two government ministers for failing to produce and deliver basic consumer goods, including soap, clothing and shoes, the newspaper Pravda has said.

The report said that 80 per cent of basic consumer goods were generally not available, mainly because of ministerial mismanagement.

"Out of 276 basic consumer

goods, 243 cannot be found in shops, including soap, toothpaste, razor blades, notebooks, pencils, clothing and shoes," Pravda said.

"Checks show that a number of ministers are still using old approaches to planning and financing production of consumer goods," it said.

The chronic shortage of consumer goods, which has worsened over the past several years despite the economic restructuring initiated by President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, has top billing during the current session of the Supreme Soviet legislature.

In an effort to stem the shortages, the Central Committee ordered the party control committee to find out which party members in the council of ministers were responsible, Pravda said.

"The committee considered the issue of party responsibility of a number of Communists, heads of standing committees of the council of ministers, ministries and departments, who are guilty

of frustrating the production of consumer goods and unsatisfactory supplies of these goods to the population," Pravda said.

Reprimanded as a result of the investigation were Vladimir Gusev, the minister responsible for chemical and timber industries, and V. Lakhin, who is in charge of social development, Pravda said.

"Gusev was reprimanded for committing errors, failing to take necessary measures for providing basic consumer goods," the report said, and Lakhin was reprimanded for "failing to take measures to increase deliveries of basic consumer goods."

Several lower-ranking ministers were also reprimanded for their failure to get goods to the market in response to consumer demands, Pravda said.

An official reprimand, which goes into a party member's permanent file, is considered a serious punishment and weighs heavily in any decision regarding the member's future in the party.

## ECONOMIC NEWS IN BRIEF

### Jordanian farmers get EC grant

Amman (Petra) — The Agricultural Credit Corporation is to receive a grant of \$1.2 million from the European Community (EC) to provide loans to small farmers in the southern parts of the country, according to an agreement signed in Amman Thursday. The grant is provided for within the third protocol signed by Jordan and the EC in a bid to enhance the corporation's potential to boost agricultural production in the Kingdom, according to a statement following the signing ceremony. The agreement was signed by Minister of Planning Ziyad Fariz and EC delegate to Jordan Christian Falkowski. The EC provided nearly \$9.6 million in loans to the corporation towards the end of last year to provide the Jordanian farmers with credit to finance agricultural development.

### Iraq, E. Germany sign economic pact

BAGHDAD (AP) — Iraq and East Germany have signed a new economic agreement designed to boost their trade above the current value of \$50 million a year. State-run television said the pact was signed by Iraq's Minister of Industry and Military Industrialization, Hussein Kamel, and East German Minister of Construction Wolfgang Honecker. Iraq and East Germany have developed major trading links since 1969, when Iraq was the first country outside the Communist World officially to recognise the German Democratic Republic. Sources close to the talks said the two sides agreed that East Germany would provide expertise and machinery for building a new model of motorcycle at a state-run factory in Iraq. East Germany also agreed to help develop Iraq's chemical and fertilizer industry and help set up a new factory to produce pumps for irrigation in Iraq, said the sources, who spoke on condition of not being further identified.

### Red Sea states to improve communications

ADDIS ABABA (R) — Six states which border the Red Sea are meeting in Ethiopia to discuss ways of expanding their telecommunications work. Telecommunications experts from Ethiopia, Sudan, North and South Yemen, Somalia and Djibouti opened a conference Thursday in the capital Addis Ababa. The meeting will plan new communication arteries between the Red Sea states, choose sites for relay stations and project demand for telecommunications services until the year 2000, conference officials said.

### Soviets to slash budget deficit

MOSCOW (AP) — The government has slashed its projected budget deficit for 1989 by more than 25 per cent, largely through drastic cuts in spending on construction, factory equipment and defence, TASS said in a legislative committee was told. Since nearly all businesses in the Soviet Union are government-owned, the Soviet budget includes most of the country's capital investment projects. The report said the projected deficit has been cut from an estimated 120.8 billion rubles (\$187 billion) to \$92 billion rubles (\$143 billion). Soviet officials said earlier this week they planned to trim the defence budget from 77.3 billion rubles (\$119 billion) in 1989 to 70.9 billion rubles (\$109 billion) in 1990, as part of a planned 14 per cent cut in military spending by 1991.

## China rules out bigger grain imports

Peking (R) — China Friday ruled out higher grain imports, or a return to Maoist collectives to feed its 1.1 billion people, saying more efficient family farms were the way forward.

In a major article on 40 turbulent years of Communist agriculture, the People's Daily said the challenge of feeding a growing population on just seven per cent of the world's arable land was arduous but manageable.

The newspaper said rapid rises in output since 1979 had not solved the farm crisis. But it also rejected the view that small-scale farming methods had reached the limit of their potential and that China would have to import grain for a long time.

Latest official estimates put the 1989 grain harvest at above last year's 394 million tonnes, but it may not reach the target of 410 million.

Customs figures show imports of grain in the first seven months of this year were 10.6 million tonnes, up from 8.3 million a year earlier.

Last year some radical economists argued that China should abandon its long-held ambition of self-sufficiency in grain and allow coastal areas to grow cash crops for export. It could then use the foreign currency earned to import grain.

A Western diplomat said this idea never gained the support of top officials and had been ruled out since June, when more orthodox leadership took power. Self-

sufficiency in grain is gospel for China's hardline leaders, he said.

The People's Daily said China feed its people for the rest of the century by increasing output per hectare, in which the country ranks 18th in the world.

This could be done by retaining the current system of extending long-term leases on agricultural plots to farmers and improving cooperative back-up services that provide money, fertilizer, seeds and other materials, the newspaper said.

It ruled out a return to the forced collectivisation of the Maoist period, which it blamed for periods of stagnating output from the late 1950s to 1978, when senior leader Deng Xiaoping launched radical reforms.

Famine in the early 1960s killed more than 20 million people. Many Chinese remain undernourished but food supplies have improved dramatically.

The diplomat said policy makers face a dilemma because the family plot gave farmers a strong incentive to produce while larger units could be more efficient.

The present leadership has ruled out private land ownership.

But even under the current leasing system farmers are interested only in their own plots and not in taking part in collective services, the newspaper said. A fifth of village-level organisations in China have broken down.

The newspaper also said raising the prices at which the state buys farm goods would help to motivate farmers.

## Manila business world shrugs off Marcos death

MANILA (R) — The death of former President Ferdinand Marcos will not trigger violence that could damage the Philippine economy, and any nervousness it may initially cause will ease, businessmen and stockbrokers said Friday.

They said local investors did not expect the ousted ruler's death in a Hawaii hospital Thursday to spark a fresh right-wing challenge to President Corason Aquino, who has survived five coup attempts since taking power in 1986.

"There is continuing confidence in President Aquino and the democratic structures in place. There is relative stability. Business is bustling, the economy is moving forward," said Aurelio Periquet, president of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Political analysts said Marcos's supporters might stage protests against Aquino's refusal to allow his body to be buried in the Philippines. But the protests were not expected to develop into a violent revolt.

"There was some nervous selling in the stock exchanges at the start of Friday's trade but prices later stabilised. Shares closed mixed, with the Manila Stock Exchange's Composite Index easing 2.04 points to 1,145.90.

"The market showed a bit of nervousness but this corrected later. In fact some issues closed stronger compared to yesterday," said Jerry Urbia, president of the Manila Exchange.

Brokers said Marcos's death did not come as a shock because he had been seriously ill for months.

"The guy had been strapped in bed for several months. The market had discounted his death,"

said Ramon Gonzales, vice-president of Anson-Hagedorn Securities.

The local stock market was sophisticated enough to cope with any tension caused by Marcos's death, said Prudencio Somera, vice-president at Coyuto Securities.

"We have a very good market which has been subjected to a number of adverse elements such as high interest rates and peace and order problems," he said.

Bankers said Marcos's death was not likely to affect the local currency, the peso, which had been rising steadily this month.

"I don't think it will affect business. The economy is moving full-steam ahead. A lot of businesses are coming in," said Trade and Industry Secretary Jose Concepcion.

He said he did not expect any trouble from supporters of the ex-president. "People are more concerned with the quality of life and their incomes," he said.

"His passing away won't affect the economy one way or the other," said Manuel Morales, chairman of Equitable Banking Corp.

Officials said Marcos's death could help the Philippines in its legal battle to recover billions of dollars that Manila alleges he and his business associates stole from the country.

Mateo Caparas, chairman of the Presidential Commission on Good Government, said he expected the associates to start providing information about the money.

Before Marcos's death they did not come forward because they owed the ex-president a debt of gratitude, Caparas said.

## AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Thursday, September 28, 1989  
Central Bank official rates

	Buy	Sell	French franc	95.8	96.8
U.S. dollar	612.1	618.1	Japanese yen (for 100)	434.7	439.0
Pound Sterling	986.9	996.8	Dutch guilder	287.3	290.2
Deutschemark	324.5	327.7	Swedish crown	94.9	95.8
Swiss franc	374.4	378.1	Italian Lira (for 100)	44.9	45.3
			Belgian franc (for 10)	154.6	156.1

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One Sterling	1.6265/75	U.S. dollars	
One U.S. dollar	1.1758/68	Canadian dollar	
	1.8670/80	Deutschemark	
	2.1073/80	Dutch guilders	
	1.6165/75	Swiss francs	
	39.20/25	Belgian francs	
	6.3220/30	French francs	
	1364/1365	Italian lire	
	139.00/10	Japanese yen	
	6.4000/50	Swedish crowns	
	6.8800/50	Norwegian crowns	
	7.2610/60	Danish crowns	
One ounce of gold	368.70/369.10	U.S. dollars	

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS

SYDNEY — The market closed sharply higher after a spurt of late buying on the back of a weaker local currency and renewed interest in the banking sector. The All-Ordinaries jumped 15.1 points to 1,735.8.

TOKYO — Prices closed lower in moderate trade with investors beset by uncertainty over the future of yen. The Nikkei Index fell 53.22 points to 35,636.76.

HONG KONG — The Hang Seng Index closed at 2,758.25, up 2.93. There was caution in case of trouble during the anniversary of the founding of China Sunday.

SINGAPORE — Prices closed on a slightly mixed note after profit-taking pared early gains. The Straits Times Industrial Index gained 3.78 points to 1,375.18.

BOMBAY — Shares rose sharply for a second day in anticipation of a government move to decontrol steel prices. Tata Steel soared 31.25 rupees to 1,287.50.

FRANKFURT — Interest rate worries, uncertainty and falling volumes weighed on share prices. The Real-Time 30-share Dax Index fell 11.38 points to close at 1,574.37.

ZURICH — Swiss shares generally ended lower in moderate trading with prices coming off early highs in continued concern about interest rates. The All-Share Swiss Performance Index fell 8.1 to close at 1,796.8.

PARIS — French prices turned lower on news of disappointing August trade data and concern over higher European rates.

LONDON — Shares rallied modestly towards the close but business remained light on fears of a possible British base rate rise. The FTSE 100 was 3.7 points up at 1,511 GMT.

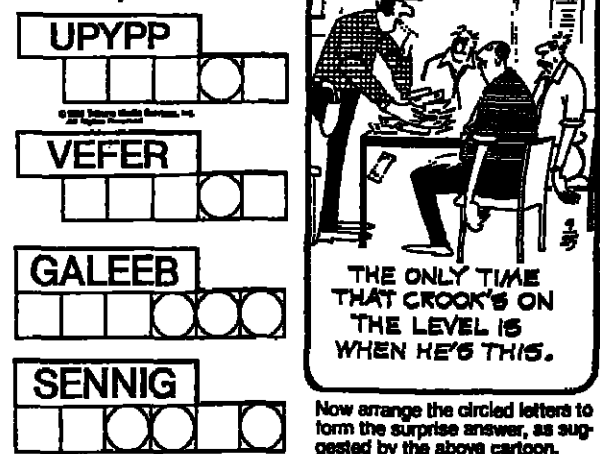
NEW YORK — Buying in stocks with steadier, more predictable earnings propped the market up despite a retreat in the dollar. The Dow was up 9 at 2704.



"The fitness craze is getting out of hand! The public library is now called 'The Brain Gym.'"

## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

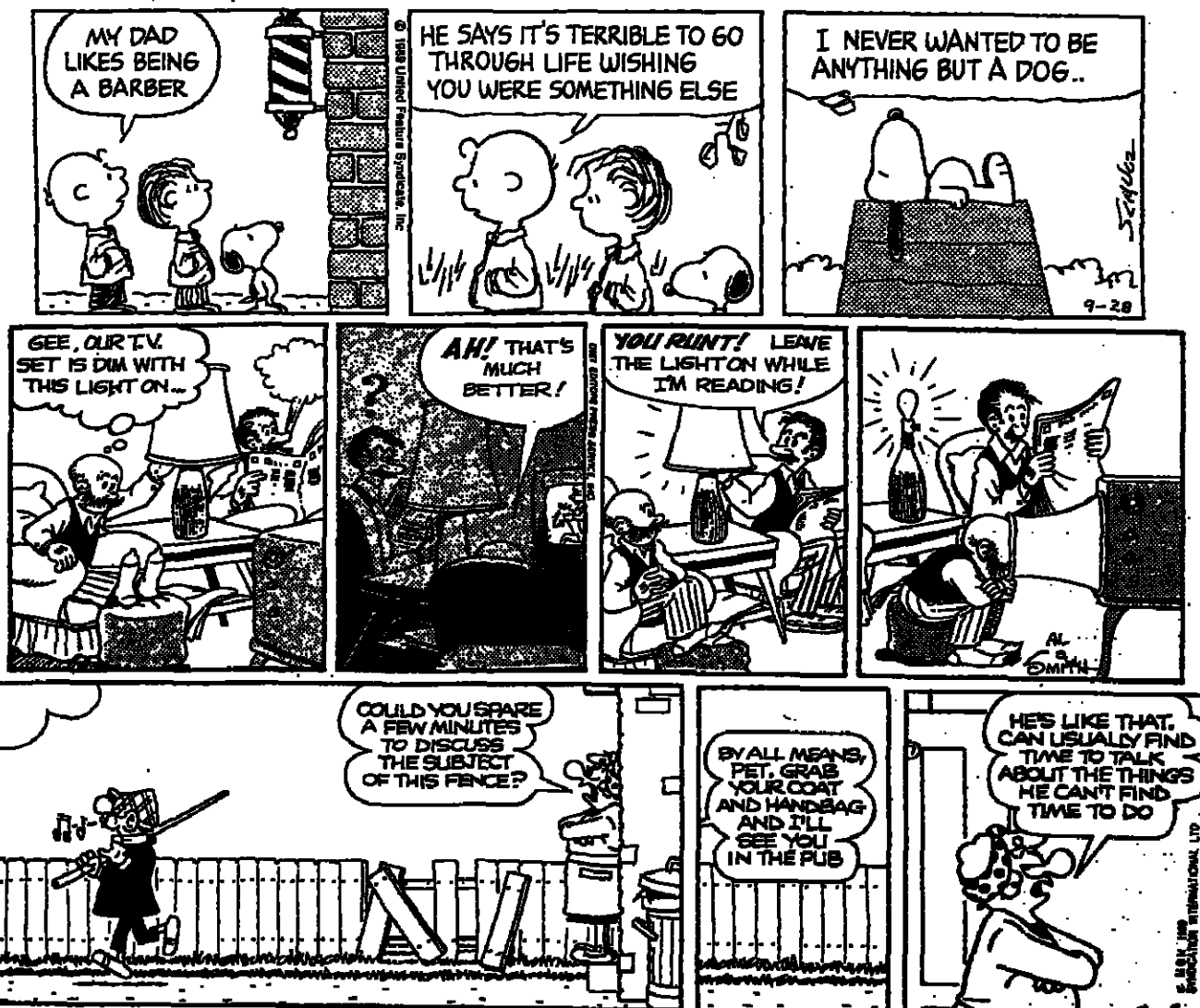
Print answer here:  (Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumble: NOVEL GUIDE SAFARI TURTLE  
Answer: Why he took the screens off his windows—TO LET THE FLIES OUT

Peanuts

Mutt'n' Jeff

Andy Capp





## 9 Stuttgart fans arrested

ROTTERDAM, Netherlands (AP) — Dutch police on Wednesday arrested nine fans of the West German soccer team VfB Stuttgart as they arrived for their club's match against Feyenoord Rotterdam, police said.

Eight of the nine Stuttgart fans were being held for carrying illegal weapons, including several flare pistols, according to police spokesman Johan Van Maasloo.

Dutch police had been warned by their West German counter-

parts that the fans were bringing the weapons and frisked them on their way out of Rotterdam's central railway station, Van Maasloo said.

The ninth suspect was arrested for attempted assault during a scuffle aboard the train from Stuttgart, he added.

The fans, aged 17-22, were not identified, in line with Dutch police practice. They were all from the Stuttgart area, Van Maasloo said.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
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### TRUMP COUP TOMMY IN ACTION

Neither vulnerable. North deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ J 10 8  
♥ K 8 5 2  
♦ A 6 4  
♣ A K Q 6

**EAST**  
♠ Q 7 6 5 3  
♥ A 2  
♦ Q 9 6 4 3  
♣ J 9 5 2

**SOUTH**  
♠ A K 9  
♥ A Q 10 7  
♦ A K 8 7  
♣ 5 3

The bidding:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♥ Pass  
4 ♥ Pass 4 NT Pass  
5 ♥ Pass 5 NT Pass  
6 ♥ Pass 7 ♥ Pass  
7 ♠ Pass

Opening lead: Jack of ♠

There are strange players being uttered at the local bridge club. Whenever anyone calls Trump Coup Tommy, he appeals to the gods for bad trump breaks—it's the only time Tommy's bridge is bearable. Here's a typical escapade.

Only 17CT would find a jump shift to two hearts on a broken four-card suit with no support for partner's suit. We would suggest a

response of one diamond as a more sensible approach. North's jump to four hearts also was something of a stretch, and Tommy needed only Blackwood to bid a grand slam on a hand where most would be satisfied with a sure small slam as a matter of money management. Seven hearts was, however, an excellent sequence.

West led the top of his club sequence, taken in dummy. When a trump to the ace revealed the 5-0 break, West started to shiver—he knew all about Tommy's propensity to jump home in contracts where mere mortals failed. Tommy cashed the table's high clubs, discarding a spade from hand. Next came the ace-king of spades and ace-king of diamonds, followed by a diamond ruff. When East followed to the third diamond, declarer could claim.

He led a spade from the board and East, down to nothing but trumps, ruffed with the nine. Tommy overruffed with the ten, raised a diamond with the king of hearts as East underdressed helplessly, then took the marked finesse for the jack of trumps. In all, he collected two spade tricks, three trumps, three ruffs, two diamonds and three clubs for a "laydown" grand slam.

## SPORTS IN BRIEF

**OFF TO CAIRO:** Jordan will take part in the sixth Arab Athletics Championship to be held in Cairo on Oct. 2 with the participation of 13 Arab teams. Jordan's delegation to the championship, headed by Jordan's athletics federation member Ahmad Bani Hani, consists of 19 male and female athletes (Petra).

**AJAX FACE HEAVY PUNISHMENT:** Heavy sanctions are expected when the European Football Union (UEFA) rules on the abandoned Ajax Amsterdam-Austria Vienna soccer tie on Thursday. Gerd Aigner, UEFA's general secretary, said on Friday they took a very serious view of the missile-throwing incident which led the referee to abandon Wednesday's UEFA cup match with 20 minutes left and the Austrians leading 2-1 on aggregate. Austria Vienna goalkeeper Franz Wohlfahrt was struck by stones and pieces of wood thrown by the home supporters. Aigner told Reuters: "I can tell you that this is very serious matter. There seems to be a disturbing pattern here. In the Netherlands previously there has been a crowd invasion when a side was losing. I cannot predict the outcome of the control and disciplinary committee's decision next week but I can tell you that heavy sanctions are clearly due." Among possible punishments are a 3-0 forfeit victory in favour of the Austrians, a stadium ban and Ajax's suspension from all UEFA competitions (R).

**MOSES SAYS DOPING HAS GROWN LIKE ULCER:** Double Olympic hurdles champion Ed Moses says doping in athletics has increased dramatically and now threatens the whole sport unless radical measures are taken. "The drug problem in our sport has grown like an ulcer in the last eight years," he was quoted as saying in an interview in this week's edition of the West German magazine Stern. Asked if athletics could be salvaged after a series of recent scandals, Moses said it could, "but only if we take radical steps to get rid of this (drug) plague. The first thing we have to do is stop denying we have a problem." Moses said any public accusations about drug abuse in athletics should be seriously investigated. "Accusations are not always true, but must always be investigated, especially when they are repeated again and again," he said. "It's totally unimportant who tells the truth — the main thing is that the truth comes out."

## EUROPEAN SOCCER

### AC Milan, Real Madrid top European Cup clash

ZURICH (R) — Holders AC Milan were drawn against former champions Real Madrid Friday in the top attraction of the draw for the second round of soccer's European Cup.

AC swept the once-great Spanish club aside in awesome style in last season's semifinals, overwhelming them 5-0 in the second leg in Milan after a 1-1 first-leg deadlock.

The Milan-Real clash claimed the spotlight in a draw which also paired two recent title-holders, Steaua Bucharest and PSV Eindhoven.

AC Milan, 4-0 up in the first leg, completed the formality of first-round progress with a 1-0 win over HJK Helsinki Wednesday while Real, who achieved the last of their six European Cup triumphs in 1966, blasted Sparta Luxembourg 6-0 on the night and 9-0 on aggregate.

AC disposed of the modest Finns without injured Dutch stars Marco Van Basten and Ruud Gullit and international winger Roberto Donadoni, who all scored in the semifinal of Real last season.

But they will want to be nearer full strength to take on Real, whom they face at home on October 18 and away in November 1. Steaua, European Cup champions in 1986 but overpowered 4-0 by AC Milan in last May's final in Barcelona, take on 1988 title-winners PSV Eindhoven in another high-powered clash.

Steaua dispatched Fram Reykjavik 5-0 on aggregate while PSV knocked out Lucerne by the same

margin in the first round when seeding kept the major contenders apart.

But the action heats up in the second round and at least two winners of Europe's premier club trophy will fail to survive in the 16-strong second round.

Fernandes Trigo, Real's general manager, was far from happy with the draw.

"What can I really say? This may be an excellent draw for the spectators and television but it's not a good draw for two of perhaps the top club teams in Europe," he said.

"It's a pity that one of us will not survive the second round, but at least we are both assured of full houses home and away and, we hope, some excellent soccer."

Sweden's Malmo, surprise first-round conquerors of AC's city rivals Internazionale, were given another tough assignment when they were drawn against Belgium's Mechelen, who captured the European Cup-Winners' Cup in 1988 and blasted five goals past Norway's Rosenborg BK Wednesday.

Bayern Munich, supreme in the European Cup for three years in the middle 1970s, were drawn against Albanians Nantori Tirana.

The West Germans overcame free-spending Scots Glasgow Rangers in the first round and will form infinitely tougher opposition for Newton than little Shkema Wanderers of Malta, who conceded five goals against the Albanians Wednesday.

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## Kasparov defeats Korchnoy

TILBURG, Netherlands (AP) — World champion Gary Kasparov of the Soviet Union defeated Swiss grandmaster Viktor Korchnoy in eleventh-round play at the 13th Interpolis Tournament Thursday.

Kasparov's victory moved him to within a half point of the \$12,000 first prize with three rounds remaining.

Korchnoy, who held the world champion to a draw with white earlier in the tournament and who was the only contestant apart from Kasparov to remain unbeaten, was given short shrift with black in Thursday's round.

He mishandled the sharp nimzo-indian variation that Kasparov had brought onto the board and was already doomed when the world champion exchanged pieces to reach a superior ending at his 14th.

Korchnoy soldiered on for another 15 moves, but then stood to lose an exchange and resigned.

With 9 and 1/2 points for his eight victories and three draws from the eleven rounds played so far, Kasparov was 2 and 1/2 points ahead of Korchnoy, who remained the runner-up in the eight-player tournament.

## Bullfighting banned

LISBON, Portugal (AP) — Portuguese authorities slapped a ban on bullfighting and other events using horses Thursday following an outbreak of African horse sickness, the national news agency Lusa reported.

Portugal's first cases of the disease were detected last week in Castro Marim, near the Spanish border in Portugal's southern Algarve region, said a Lusa report.

Regional agricultural authorities believed insects blown from the Spanish region of Andalusia across the Gadiana River frontier had carried the virus. One animal was reported dead from the disease, and four others suspected of carrying the infection were destroyed.

The equine plague has caused the deaths of at least 87 animals in Andalusia since a July outbreak at a polo club in the city of Cadix.

Algarve agricultural officials prohibited movement of horses, donkeys or mules in or out of the region Thursday.

Later, government officials announced a national ban on bullfights, equine fairs and all sports events involving horses.

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## Chang, Grabb to San Francisco quarterfinals

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Michael Chang defeated Wimbledon quarter-finalist Paul Chamberlin of San Diego 6-1, 6-2 to gain the quarter-finals of the \$425,000 Volvo of San Francisco tournament.

In a match that took just an hour, Chang, the defending champion here, appeared to win effortlessly. However, he broke twice in both sets.

Jim Grabb of Tucson upset fourth-seeded Tim Mayotte 4-6, 6-3, 7-5 to move into the quarter-finals.

Also advancing were unseeded Derrick Rostagno and 6th-seeded Cristó Vau Rensburg of South Africa. Rostagno defeated Canadian Andrew Sznajder 6-3, 6-2, and Vau Rensburg beat countryman Pieter Aldrich 7-5, 6-4.

In a tight see-saw serving duel between the former Stanford stars, the 45th-ranked Grabb secured a service break mid-way through the third set but flubbed a forehand volley on match point at 5-4.

Mayotte then seemed to pull out all the stops and hit scorching returns to even the match at 5-5.

However, Grabb produced backhand and forehand winners the next same to break right back. Serving at 6-5, Grabb delivered two aces before the 8th-ranked Mayotte dumped a backhand into the net on Grabb's third match point.

Rostagno, who ranks 91st, beat the 46th-ranked Sznajder in less than an hour using a formidable serve and volley game. Rostagno never faced a break point on his

serve and broke Sznajder in the second game of the first set and in the third and seventh games of the second set.

Rostagno next faces Sweden's Anders Jarryd in the top half of the draw vacated by John McEnroe. The top-seeded McEnroe withdrew on the second day of the tournament, citing a knee injury he suffered during practice last Sunday.

Dr. Omar Fareed of Los Angeles said in a telephone interview that McEnroe's injury was acute tendinitis below the right knee and not a threat to the 30-year-old McEnroe's career.

"It is extremely painful," Fareed said, "but this should go away completely in two days to a week."

## Everton aims to cash in on Liverpool's absence

LONDON (R) — Everton will be looking to leap back to the top of English soccer's first division on Saturday as pace-setters and city rivals Liverpool take a break.

Their intended victims are Crystal Palace, who were on the receiving end of a nine-goal drubbing by Liverpool two weeks ago.

Everton, aiming to similarly beat the London side's pride, hope to field striker Mike Newell, who was rewarded for his recent scoring exploits by being named in the English squad for a World Cup clash in Poland October 11.

Newell, who has struck six goals in eight matches since joining Everton, injured an ankle in the top-of-the-table clash at home to Liverpool last Saturday.

Manager Colin Harvey said after intensive treatment on Newell all week: "Mike has trained and looked quite good. He should be all right."

But Harvey will probably not name his side until the last minute and is expected to include former West Ham and England striker Tony Cottee, who lost his place to Newell, in the squad as a safeguard.

Liverpool, who top the table with 15 points, one more than Chelsea, have had their match with Manchester United postponed until December 22 so it can be shown live on television.

Everton, who Liverpool

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## FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1989

### YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

by Thomas Plerson, Astrologer, Carroll Flighter Institute

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Mercury's own cycle places an emphasis on devotion to work, mental inequities, intuition, and a willingness for flattery and praise. Be yourself, regardless of influential circumstances.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** A romantic situation has you breaking down emotional patterns. Pay attention to the social swirl and meet that special someone.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Extra free time can be spent on personal projects or family fun. Connect with old friends by mail or phone. Plan a reunion.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** It is advantageous to stay in the background and let plans mature. Get more rest and you will feel more romantic and social.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21)** You are relieved of emotional pressures that have influenced your behavior. Spontaneous activities fit your mood.

**LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21)** When you tackle that new romantic flame, go easy! Using your enthusiasm wisely will help break the ice. Listen to your hunches.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Luck still supports your business adventures. Methodical efforts

work! Meetings with associates will turn out best in a social setting.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** You may find yourself a loner when the rest of the crowd does not show up. It is a great time in any case — especially when you feel sexy!

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** Business activities have you worn out and ready for peace and quiet. Let family members know how you feel.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Social invitations may involve travel. Opportunities and career incentives can move you ahead in business endeavors.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Be agreeable if you desire the day to be a happy one. Focus on family responsibilities. Turn down evening invitations and get some rest.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** Avoid intimate conversations and keep your private thoughts to yourself. Think before you act and avoid impulsive emotional reactions.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Work can consume much of your energy today. You can avoid future health problems if you observe the rules for good physical fitness.

## THE Daily Crossword by Norma Steinberg

ACROSS

- 1 Title
- 5 Nepalese
- 9 Actor Sharif
- 14 Articles
- 15 — caplans
- 17 John Maxwell
- 18 Tidy
- 20 Yoko
- 21 Culp
- 22 Single a paragraph
- 23 Patch
- 24 Race
- 25 Fr. cleric
- 27 Car's word
- 28 Unused
- 31 Leg
- 32 Fencing move
- 33 Yale student
- 34 Pilot base
- 35 Approaches
- 36 Luther's look
- 37 Invite
- 38 Massenet
- 39 opera
- 40 of substance
- 41 Of course
- 42 Rapid current
- 43 Ma Tomin
- 44 Eek, eek
- 45 Actress Glenn
- 46 Relaxing
- 47 Lined up
- 48 Network
- 49 Characterization
- 50 KS ancestor
- 51 Utility abbr.
- 52 Ma Kuston
- 53 A. S. Sander
- 54 First land
- 55 Former mates
- 56 Card game

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Yesterday's Puzzle Solvers:

DOWN

- 1 Sport
- 2 Id —
- 3 AR footballer
- 4 Notable age
- 5 Actor's
- 6 Ethical event
- 7 Glat
- 8 City
- 9 Suspicion
- 10 Easy run
- 11 — the mood for love
- 12 — Stone
- 13 Yare
- 14 Liba-wisher
- 15 Singer
- 16 On-broadway
- 17 ex. statesman
- 18 Go up
- 19 An
- 20 Eshenower
- 21 Subsidy
- 22 Reflective
- 23 Cable
- 24 Platter
- 25 Summer an
- 26 egg
- 27 Gospelled
- 28 San — Obispo
- 29 Garbage
- 30 Ebb and —
- 31 Island's focal
- 32 Trojan War
- 33 name
- 34 Rains
- 35 Vegetable
- 36 Even score
- 37 Pitcher

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## THE HIDDEN

Shows: 12:30, 3:30, 5:15, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30



# Marcos dies but his body keeps row alive

HONOLULU (R) — The emaciated corpse of Ferdinand Marcos lay Friday in his luxurious Honolulu home as his widow appealed tearfully for permission to bury him in his Philippine homeland, ensuring the deceased dictator would be as controversial in death as he was in life.

"I have only considered one wish, his wish and the wish of every Filipino to be buried... in his fatherland," Imelda Marcos said.

Referring to Philippine President Corason Aquino's refusal to grant Marcos burial in his native soil, Marcos choked back tears and said:

"How can you find this man dangerous to security when he is now resting in peace forever."

Mourners crowded round the coffin to glimpse the emaciated body of the man who died early Thursday of heart failure, aged 72, after months of critical illness.

The politically-charged question of where Marcos will be buried appears likely to ensure that in death the ex-president will be as shrouded in controversy as in life.

Aquino, who took power after Marcos was toppled by a popular uprising and forced to flee to Hawaii in 1986, has barred the body from the Philippines, saying its presence could become a rallying point for opposition groups.

It is unclear how long the Marcos family can keep the corpse legally buried in Hawaii. The United States has supported Aquino, banning any aircraft from carrying the remains from the United States to the Philippines.

In the Philippines, Marcos supporters threatened protest marches and an appeal to the United Nations, and leading government senators called for an end to "rancour," adding to mounting pressure on Aquino to allow the body to return.

Marcos's lawyers prepared an appeal to the Philippine supreme court to order Aquino to allow the corpse back.

Aquino ordered flags in government offices lowered to half-mast in official mourning and the army imposed tight but discreet security on Manila to prevent violence.

"Other groups may take advantage of the situation to escalate the sentiments," said Aquino's National Security Adviser Rafael Nieto after the meeting.

He suggested the Marcos family cremate the body.

"If the family decides to cremate him then nobody could prevent them from bringing that box or the ashes here."

Armed Forces Chief General Renato de Villa said the country remained calm and there were no reports of violence.

Philippine businessmen and brokers said Marcos's death would not trigger violence that could damage the Philippine economy, and any nervousness it may initially cause will ease.

"The guy had been strapped in bed for several months. The market had discounted his death," said Ramon Gonzales, vice-president of Anzor-Hagedorn securities.

His death could help efforts to win the return of millions of dollars he allegedly stole from the treasury. Officials said his former business associates might now come forward.

The Philippines is involved in a complicated legal campaign to get back the money.

International reaction was muted. Former U.S. president Ronald Reagan said he was saddened at Marcos's death and Indonesian President Suharto sent condolences to his family.

The Japanese government also offered a terse message of condolence to the bereaved family.

Marcos's death could end a long wait for his mother whose embalmed body has lain on public display in a glass-topped casket in his home province of Ilocos Norte for the past 16 months, awaiting his return.

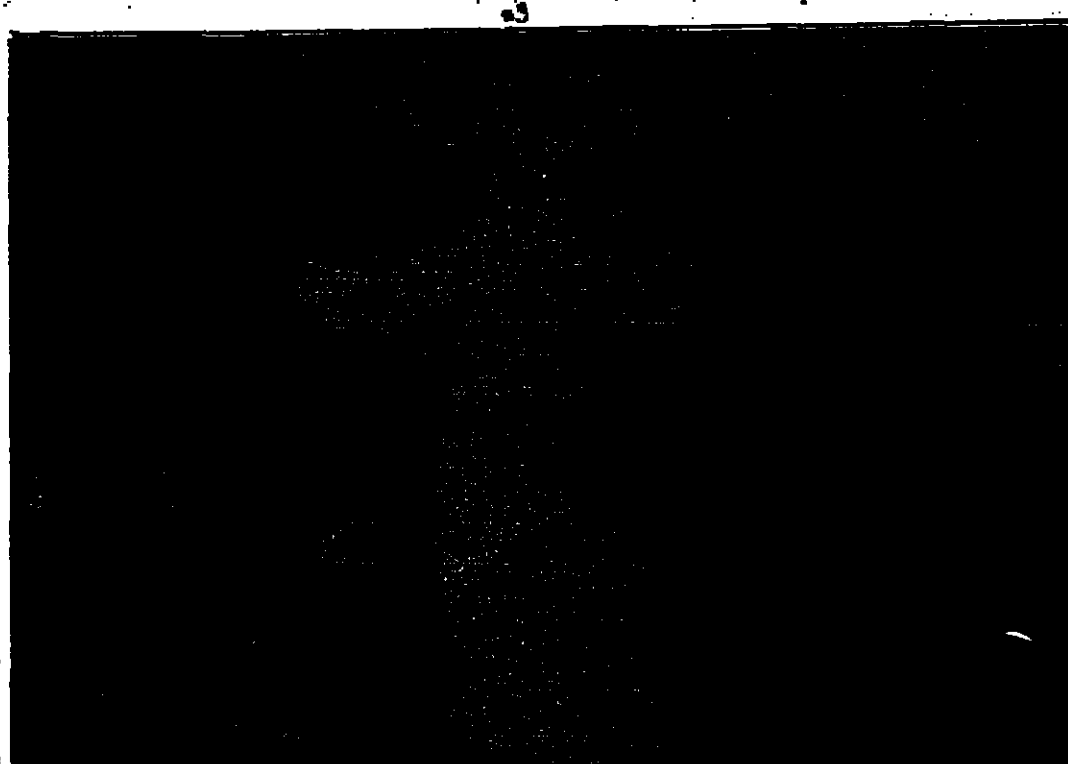
The Marcos family said it was considering burying mother and son simultaneously in Hawaii and Ilocos Norte.

According to Philippine Catholic custom, a nine-day mourning period is planned. Until Sunday, Marcos will be on display at his home and then will be moved to a funeral home.

A mass is scheduled in the cathedral of St. Teresa in Honolulu next Friday.

Marcos died at 12.40 a.m. (10.00 GMT) in St. Francis Medical Centre in Honolulu, where he was admitted Jan. 15 with congestive heart failure.

He spent his last few months on life support equipment and the end came despite an internal pacemaker inserted in his chest late Wednesday.



An East German father lifts his six-month-old son over the fence of the West German embassy in Prague where about 1,100 East German refugees tried for their exodus to West Germany.

## E. Germans seeking refuge on the rise

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (Agencies) — The number of East Germans seeking refuge in the West German embassy swelled relentlessly Thursday, and a government spokesman said Czechoslovak authorities may provide emergency accommodations.

According to counts by refugee spokesmen, some 2,400 people, including 640 children, were camped in the embassy and its tent-studded garden — five times more than a week ago.

"We are holding out, come what may, even if we have to spend Christmas here in three years' time," one of the diehard refugees told reporters.

Imgrid Adam-Schwartz, a West German government official, told reporters before ending her one-day assessment visit that the situation was serious and conditions were very crowded.

She was among several officials who arrived Thursday with Botho Prinz zu Sayn-Wittgenstein, president of the West German Red Cross, to review the situation in the embassy garden and seek improvements.

Czechoslovak government spokesman Miroslav Pavel told West German television late Thursday that his government was interested in resolving "this very uncomfortable situation in the West German embassy."

"We are doing something," he said in an interview with the ZDF network.

Pavel said negotiations between West German and Czechoslovak Red Cross officials were going on to find emergency accommodations outside the embassy for the refugees.

But Pavel also warned that East Germans caught trying to flee across the border to Hungary would be arrested. Hungary has opened its borders to East German refugees and is allowing them free passage to the West.

Efforts by East German government emissary Wolfgang Vogel to persuade the refugees to leave the embassy compound failed. Refugee response in Warsaw was no more enthusiastic.

About 200 of the tent dwellers in Prague accepted the offer of guaranteed emigration with impunity within six months after returning home. Some of them were said to have returned to the compound, but their number was not known.

Some 50 East Germans left the West German embassy in Warsaw, accepting Vogel's offer. About 30 of them boarded an East German-bound bus. Another 20 had left earlier in the day after talking to Vogel, who reportedly left Warsaw.

A total of 600 East German refugees were staying at Bonn's Warsaw mission, West German television reported.

In West Germany, border police said about 400 East Germans arrived overnight and at least 200 more were expected within the hours aboard buses from Hungary. That would bring the total of East German citizens emigrating through Hungary to nearly 25,000.

In Prague, all available embassy premises were filled with East Germans, and hundreds were living in tents. Their plight was aggravated by heavy rain Wednesday and Thursday and by the unending stream of newcomers.

Pavel told reporters Thursday that "... as soon as they (the two Germanys) reach an agreement, Czechoslovakia is willing to provide comprehensive humanitarian and technical help."

Meanwhile East Germany's main negotiator in sensitive human rights cases flew to Warsaw Wednesday and Poland said agreement seemed near on ending the occupation of Bonn's embassy by East German would-be emigrants.

## Poland disbands riot police

WARSAW (AP) — The Interior Ministry has ordered the disbanding of all units of the paramilitary ZOMO riot police, the official news agency announced Friday.

The helmeted riot police, with their shields and batons, symbolised the Communist government's repression of opposition activities, particularly after the imposition of martial law in December 1981.

The Interior Ministry, which controls the police, still is run by the Communists, one of four cabinet posts retained by the party after the formation this month of the East Bloc's first non-Communist-led government under Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki.

The decision to disband the ZOMO was made to save money and remove an "irritation" from society, said Wojciech Garstka, a spokesman for the Interior Ministry.

The ZOMO squads will be replaced by special "preventive patrol units" of the civil militia, as the police force is called, to be established in 22 of Poland's 49 provinces, the official PAP news agency said.

In addition, the power to deploy the forces will be removed from provincial police chiefs and reserved for the office of the prime minister, a government spokesman said.

"This is one of the most important changes because those troops were not bad by themselves but the formula for using them was wrong sometimes," the spokesman said.

Interior Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak had said this month in parliamentary hearings that he still saw a need for some type of security force trained to maintain public order.

"We assume at the same time these are indispensable troops because some danger for social peace and order will remain at a large scale that will have to be approached with mobilised troops," Garstka said Friday.

"I am talking here, so there will be no doubt, about various big events, first of all sports events," he said.

"The point is to liquidate (the ZOMO) while maintaining something at the same time," he said.

"And remove whatever was an irritation for society."

According to the Interior Ministry budget published in early September by the liberal Communist weekly Polityka, there were 12,819 positions in the ZOMO department, not counting part-time employees and others assigned temporarily, including those completing mandatory military service.

The International Institute for Strategic Studies put the number of ZOMO troops at 28,000.

ZOMO, which stands in Polish for motorised units of the citizens militia, had been used most to disband anti-Communist demonstrations during the years the government tried to squash Solidarity and other opposition groups following martial law Dec. 13, 1981.

The squads would spill out of armoured trucks, wearing helmets with face guards and hiding behind large shields, forcing marches to retreat.

The ZOMO have been controlled by Kiszczak during his eight years as interior minister. He retained that post in the new government after stepping down as prime minister in August, following a futile three-week effort to form a Communist-led government.

## Column

### Ireland lifts ban on sex manual

DUBLIN (R) — Irish censors have lifted a ban on "The Joy of Sex," a love-making manual by Dr. Alex Comfort which has sold 10 million copies worldwide, its publishers said last week.

The censorship board revoked its ban after an appeal from the publishers citing a therapist at the Catholic Marriage Advisory Council who said the book was "very necessary reading."

Many top authors have had their books banned by the board which has attracted controversy in this predominantly Catholic country since being founded more than 40 years ago. The board, which never gives any reasons for its actions, first banned "The Joy of Sex" in 1974. The book has been translated into 18 languages.

### Prince's father honoured

MINNEAPOLIS (AP) — Minnecian John Nelson, the father of rock star Prince, has been named to the Minnesota black musicians awards Hall of Fame. Other honorees at Saturday's ceremony were the late jazz musician Ira Pettiford, jazz singer Duke Hines, and the late Reginald T. Buckner, a jazz pianist, organist and educator who died last February.

Singer Jettie Steele and pianist Bobby Lyle were named outstanding artists of the year, while singer Count Basie, soul singer Alexander O'Neal and Brownmark, a former Prince band, were named as honorees.

Motown Records shared honours in the national rhythm-and-blues category. Anderson, a former Prince sideman who produces for singer Jodi Watley, won an award for music production.

### Baseball star weds on the mound

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Former star baseball pitcher Vida Blue was married Sunday on the mound at Candlestick Park after he and bride Peggy Shannon walked under an arch of bats held by the San Francisco Giants.

The 40-year-old Blue, a San Francisco-area favourite who starred for the Oakland Athletics and the Giants, was dressed in white. He was accompanied by Hall-of-Famer Willie McCovey, a longtime Giants star, as best man.

Blue's bride, 31, was escorted by another former Giants star, Orlando Cepeda. Blue, who had a record of 209-161 in 17 seasons, was the American League most valuable player and Cy Young award winner in 1971. After the ceremony, the couple circled the field in a old-fashioned buggy decorated with large bows as 50,000 people in the stands looked on. The new Mrs. Blue tossed her bridal bouquet into the stands.

### Actor might have future playing golf

COLBERT, Georgia (AP) — Woody Harrelson plays a bartender on the television comedy series "Cheers" but he might have a future playing golf. Harrelson sank a two-metre putt under coaching from teammate and pro golfer Tim Simpson during the second annual Kenny Rogers classic weekend sports competition. Sunday's crucial stroke gave him the championship title. "The single most exciting event in my entire life," Harrelson said after his putt and a congratulatory lift from another teammate, Michael Jordan, a star with the Chicago Bulls of the National Basketball Association (NBA). Other athletes in the event included Dominique Wilkins of the NBA's Atlanta Hawks and tennis pro Jimmy Connors.

## Savimbi urges U.S. to step up quest for peace

JAMBA, Angola (AP) — Rebel leader Jonas Savimbi has said that African heads of state had undermined prospects for peace in Angola and urged the United States, which backs his forces, to do more to end the 14-year-old civil war.

Savimbi, who is scheduled to visit Washington next week, said neither his National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) nor troops of Angola's Soviet-backed Marxist government were making any effort to observe a ceasefire declared in June.

He told a news conference at his headquarters that President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and several other African leaders had aggravated the situation by asserting at a summit in Zimbabwe that Savimbi had agreed to go into exile and that his guerrillas would be integrated into the Angolan army.

These proposals had never been accepted by UNITA and were introduced by the Angolan government, Savimbi said. He withdrew a previous offer to stay out of a possible temporary coalition government, saying UNITA reserved the right to pick its own members of such a government.

The news conference marked the end of a four-day emergency congress of UNITA officials from across Angola. Savimbi said the delegates, in a secret ballot, voted 2,985-to-1 in favour of resolutions calling for a new ceasefire and formation of a coalition government, followed by free elections within 15 months.

"UNITA calls for elections and nothing else," Savimbi said. "If democracy and elections are good for Namibia and good for Poland, why not for Angola?"

Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko mediated talks which led to an announcement on June 22 that a ceasefire would begin two days later. Savimbi said Thursday this truce attempt was unrealistic because neither side had time to make proper arrangements or notify all their combatants.

Heavy fighting broke out shortly after the ceasefire declaration, and both sides accused each other of mounting attacks. UNITA officers said two Angolan government offensives have been repulsed but that a third continued.

Savimbi said UNITA sought a new round of talks leading to a ceasefire and he proposed that the truce be monitored by a multinational African force. He mentioned Nigeria, Togo and Morocco as possible contributors to the force.

The truce would lead the way to a coalition government, and then elections supervised by the United Nations and Organisation of African Unity. But Savimbi said this could not happen unless the Angolan government agreed to rewrite its constitution, which establishes a one-party political system.

"We cannot join a Marxist-Leninist party," Savimbi said. "They have to make room for us."

Savimbi said UNITA was prepared to make "real concessions" in negotiations, but was willing to risk a cutoff of foreign assistance rather than agree to unacceptable terms.

He voiced confidence that U.S. aid would continue, but said many Americans were "not well informed" about the situation in Angola.

"We want the U.S. to be more active," he said, suggesting that American officials could convince the Soviet Union to join a push for a negotiated settlement.

South Africa provided military aid to UNITA during much of the civil war, but agreed to halt such assistance as part of a regional accord it signed last year that also calls for a phased withdrawal of the 50,000 Cuban troops in Angola.

## U.S pressure to oust Noriega will continue

PANAMA CITY (AP) — The head of the U.S. embassy said Thursday the United States will continue to press for the ouster of General Manuel Antonio Noriega, and warned any action against an opposition leader on hunger strike may backfire.

Charge d'Affaires John Maisto said economic sanctions imposed on Panama's government last year after Noriega was indicted in Florida on drug trafficking charges are having their effect, and "they will continue."

He spoke to reporters during a 25-minute visit with opposition leader Guillermo Endara, who was on the ninth day of a hunger-strike campaign to persuade Panamanians to stop playing the lottery, gambling in casinos or going to the racetrack.

The campaign aims to further deprive the government of needed revenue.

"I came to greet (Endara) and offer support for democracy here, in Panama," Maisto said. He called Noriega "a dictator who uses force, and who will continue using force, like all dictators, until the day they leave."

Michael Pitt, a U.S. political officer, accompanied Maisto. Ambassador Arthur Davis withdrew in May to show displeasure at Noriega's refusal to step down.

Francisco Rodriguez was named provisional president Sept. 1, when former President Manuel Solis Palma's term expired.

"The United States recognises the triumvirate here — Endara, Arias Calderon and Ford — as the winners of the May 7 elections. Not only the United States, but also all the civilised countries of the world recognise this," Maisto said.

Asked to comment on threats that Endara may be arrested, Maisto replied: "If this de facto regime does this, it would be very unfortunate, very unfortunate, and all of us and all the countries of good will hope this does not occur."

The question arose after Attorney General Carlos Villalaz warned earlier Thursday that "anyone urging civil disobedience will be investigated."

Villalaz said seven people were arrested Wednesday in raids on a printshop and an advertising agency doing propaganda work for the opposition. He said the seven were accused of plotting to undermine the national economy.

Asked if he would call in opposition leaders leading the campaign for questioning, Villalaz replied, "We will do so, as the course of the investigation warrants it."



Manuel Noriega

## Peking urges vigilance against hostile forces

PEKING (AP) — Chinese Communist Party leader Jiang Zemin urged vigilance against forces hostile to socialism and ruled out political pluralism in a nationally broadcast speech Friday to celebrate 40 years of Communist rule.

Jiang's speech in the Great Hall of the People opened a weekend of festivities marking revolutionary leader Mao Tse-tung's Oct. 1, 1949, proclamation of the People's Republic of China after decades of civil war. "Only socialism can save China," Jiang declared in a speech filled with traditional Socialist rhetoric and praise for the party's crushing of student-led democracy protests in June.

Since then, supporters of liberal change have been purged, including former party chief Zhao Ziyang, and hardline attacks on capitalism and pluralism, such as Jiang's speech, have become commonplace.

The capital remains under martial law imposed during the protests in May, and public warnings have been issued against any attempt by disgruntled participants in the spring movement to sabotage the celebrations.

"History has proven the Socialist system has great vigor and vitality," Jiang said. "The replacement of capitalism with socialism is the great historical trend."

Calls for a multi-party system, he said, are "extremely destructive to our cause and (are) liable to be exploited by a small handful of reactionaries."

Chinese citizens cannot oppose Socialism and be patriotic, he said.

"People of all nationalities and all party members, especially leaders, must maintain a high degree of vigilance," he said, referring not to any military threat but to Western liberal ideas that might undermine the party's power.

He reiterated the party's accusation since June that Western nations seek to stimulate a "peaceful evolution" in China away from Socialism.

The struggle between... subversion and counter-subversion, "peaceful evolution" and counter-peaceful evolution, will last for a long time," he said.

A return to capitalism, he said, would "give rise to a capitalist class by fattening it with the sweat and toil of the labouring people" and reduce most Chinese to "extreme poverty."

Jiang stood with his arms firmly planted on each side of the podium and his head down as he plowed through the 80-minute mid-afternoon speech, never breaking for water.

His voice was hoarse when he ended with the exhortation: "Under the leadership of the Communist Party, let us... strive for the greater victories of Socialism."

## Bonn rejects blunder charges in probe into Pan Am bombing

FRANKFURT, West Germany (AP) — The government Wednesday dismissed as "pure speculation" a British TV report alleging West German investigators committed major blunders before the Pan Am bombing over Scotland in December.

The British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) current affairs programme "Panorama" earlier this week had said that one of the major blunders allegedly made by the West Germans was the release of the suspected bomb maker two months before the Pan Am plane was blown up.

"This (report) is pure speculation," chief government spokesman Hans Klein told reporters in Bonn.

Another high-ranking government official said that nine months after Pan Am Flight 103 was blown up over Lockerbie, U.S., British and West German investigators still have "no clear knowledge" about who may have been responsible for the Dec. 21 attack that killed 270 people.

Hans Neusel, the number two official in the interior ministry, also repeated West German doubts that the bomb had been loaded onto the Pan Am plane in Frankfurt.

All 259 people aboard Flight 103 from Frankfurt to New York via London were killed, along with 11 people on the ground in Lockerbie.

The flight changed to a Boeing 747 at London's Heathrow Airport.

Neusel said there was no evidence whether the bomb had been placed aboard the plane in Frankfurt or London and investigators were still in the dark about the kind of detonator used.

In an interview with Deutschlandfunk Radio station, Neusel said West German investigators have found no links between members of a Palestinian group arrested in West Germany in October 1988 and the Pan Am bombing two months later.

"According to the current standpoint of all investigating authorities in Scotland and England, in the United States and West Germany, there is no clear knowledge about the perpetrators or about a group," Neusel said.

But he said the attention of investigators was focusing on the extremist Syrian-backed Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC).

West German authorities arrested 16 suspected PFLP-GC members last October but quickly released 14 of them.

Two are still in custody in connection with other bombing charges, including Hafez Kassam

## Global weather

(major world cities)

	TEMP.	WIND	SEA	SKY
AMSTERDAM	10	10	10	Cloudy
ATHENS	18	10	27	Cloudy
BANGKOK	27	21	36	Cloudy
BELGRADE	18	10	18	Cloudy
BOMBAY	28	28	31	Cloudy
CAROL	18	10	28	Cloudy
CHICAGO	10	10	15	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	10	10	15	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	10	10	15	Cloudy
GENEVA	10	10	15	Cloudy
HONG KONG	28	28	31	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	18	10	28	Cloudy
LONDON	11	12	18	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	21	10	32	Cloudy
MADRID	14	10	20	Cloudy
MECCA	28	28	31	Cloudy
MONTREAL	10	10	15	Cloudy
MOSCOW	10	10	15	Cloudy
NEW DELHI	28	28	31	Cloudy
NEW YORK	10	10	15	Cloudy
PARIS	10	10	15	Cloudy
ROME	18	10	21	Cloudy
SEOUL	11	12	18	Cloudy
TOKYO	18	10	28	Cloudy
VIENNA	10	10	15	Cloudy